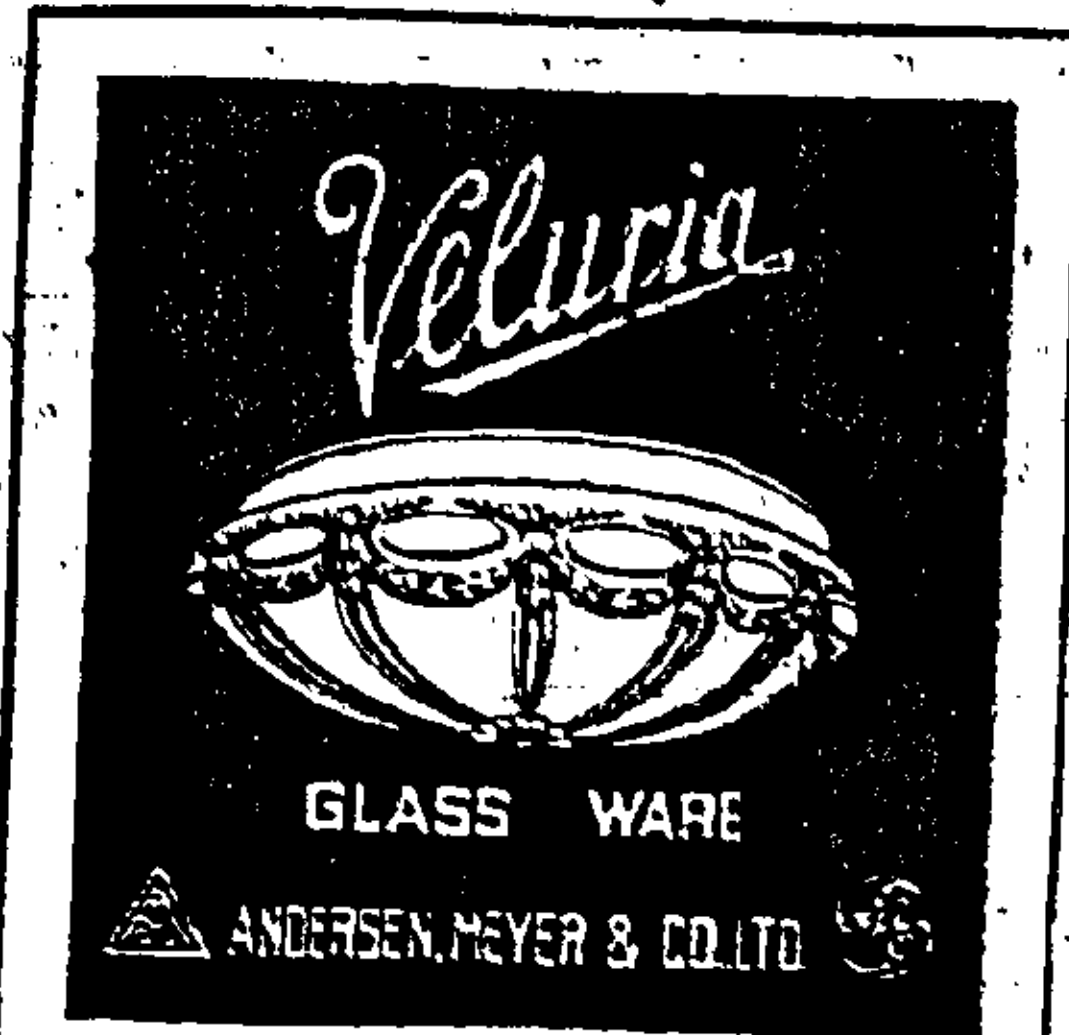




The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

69118 三拜禮 號八廿月三英港香 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1920.

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Dutch Boy White Red Lead

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S COLONIAL POLICY.

FAIR PLAY FOR EVERYBODY.

London, April 26. During the Colonial Office debate in the House of Commons Colonel Seely wanted a declaration of policy that all indentured labour would be abolished and, further, that the object of British presence in all the Colonies was for the benefit of the whole inhabitants, even if the majority were non-Europeans. He urged greater facilities for applications from the Dominions for Colonial Office appointments.

Mr. Jesson emphasised the difficulties of the colour question and pointed out that Australian workers had decided to have a white Australia.

Colonel Amery said the policy remained unchanged. The Colonies were governed, not in the interests of this country or of any one section of the white population, but in the interests of every section. All peoples living in the Colonies could develop their well-being and were equally entitled to the consideration and care of the Colonial Office. As regards indentured labour, Colonel Amery said the policy was unchanged, but considerable progress had been made. Indentured labour was abolished last year in Fiji and recently in British Guiana. At present it existed only in one or two West Indian Colonies, where it was doomed to automatic extinction in a few months, when there would be no form of indentured labour throughout the Empire. They had tried to see how far it was possible to get young Dominion ex-officers into the Colonial Service and had got very good young officers in that way.

IRISH LAWLESSNESS.

GOVERNMENT ACTION CRITICISED.

London, April 26. In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil drew attention to the state of Ireland, saying that the position was more serious than at any time within one hundred years. Sixteen murders had been committed in the last three weeks and now averaged one daily. It was an absolute collapse of the system of civilisation guaranteeing the lives of citizens. He criticised the withdrawal of the police from the country districts and attributed thereto the subsequent lawlessness. There was no co-ordination between the soldiers and police. If convictions were at present unobtainable the law should be altered with a view to securing fairness to all parties. If necessary prisoners should be brought to England for trial, and soldiers should be used to protect the police. Unless the Government proved its capacity to govern, we would drift through anarchy and humiliation to an Irish Republic.

Mr. Bonar Law, regretting the inopportune of the present debate, pointed out that every weapon of law in Ireland had been enforced as far as possible. Trials in England would be useless unless the evidence could be secured from Ireland, and such trials would be regarded by Irishmen as worse than a Court Martial. As regards arrest without trial, he said that the system of terrorism was widespread and it was impossible to get evidence although in many cases the offenders were known. In such circumstances, he asked anyone to say that such persons should be allowed continued liberty to further conspiracies against their fellow countrymen. As regards hunger strikers the Government was prepared to do anything to prevent them becoming martyrs, as long as they were unable to carry on their offences. He paid a very high tribute to Viscount French, who had the Government's full confidence. The condition of Ireland was deplorable and utterly lamentable. It was a first essential that the conditions be not allowed to continue. It was one of the tragedies of the history of the world that such a state of affairs should have arisen between Ireland and this country. The Government was determined to use its utmost power to restore decent conditions and he believed, despite the greatness of the difficulties, that it would succeed. He was of opinion that it was already beginning to succeed. He declared that the Government was going to try to convince reasonable Irishmen and the world that it was dealing justly with Ireland. If the Government failed after a reasonable time (it must be remembered that it took a long time previous to the time of arrest after giving proof that it had done everything to restore order, then the Government ought not to continue to exist. He added that the Government had refused to powers asked for by the Irish Executive.

FUTURE OF ARMENIA.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ATTITUDE.

London, April 26. The Council of the League of Nations has issued a Memorandum explaining its attitude regarding Armenia. It says the League itself cannot take direct military or financial action. The best solution, which also the Armenians desire, is to find a mandatory Power, but such a mandatory will be hard to find, unless the Allies gave military and financial assurances and also an assurance regarding the Armenians' access to the sea. The League Council urges that the Supreme Council should state if it is willing to advance funds pending a full assembly of the League, and also what guarantees are obtainable as regards access to the sea and the expulsion of Turkish troops.

ENFORCING THE TREATY.

THE ALLIES COME INTO LINE.

San Remo, April 26. The Supreme Council has finally approved the terms of the joint Anglo-French declaration. The text will be published this evening. According to an authoritative French source, Signor Nitti declared himself opposed to military measures. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand demonstrated to Signor Nitti the necessity of such measures and Mr. Haysmans and Mr. Matsui agreed with the Anglo-French viewpoint, which triumphed. The document will contain a passage stating that the Allies are determined to take all measures, without fresh occupation of part of the Ottoman Empire, to ensure the execution of the Treaty of Sèvres.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI STRIKE FAILURE.

HOW FOREIGNERS VIEW IT.

Shanghai, April 28. The fifteenth day of the strike sees the majority of the shops open. The Police are prohibiting the circulation of handbills. The Students' Unions here have received notice from the Ministry of Interior that they must immediately disband. Treason is alleged. The hands of the Police are thus strengthened and the gain of "face" will succeed in a great degree in discrediting the students. Foreign opinion is against the students because their action is unwarranted, has no object and is senseless. The failure of this strike seriously discredits the students in foreigners' eyes here.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE F. M. S.

Singapore, April 27. It is stated that His Excellency the High Commissioner was greatly impressed during his recent trip through the F. M. S. with the tremendous possibilities of the country.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SINN FEIN HUNGER STRIKERS.

London, April 26. Three police were ambushed at Upton, County Cork. Two were killed, and third, who was unharmed, returned the fire. The murderers escaped. One hundred and fifty Irish prisoners at Wormwood Scrubs have been hunger striking since the 21st, excepting a few exempted on account of their physical condition. Many are nearly collapsing. The strikers are determined to fast until they are released or succumb. One striker collapsed on being released.

Five thousand Sinn Feiners assembled at Wormwood Scrubs and cheered the Sinn Fein prisoners, who waved republican flags from the windows and lighted flares within the prison while a procession in the crowd recited the Rosary. The crowd paraded with prisoners, exchanging oaths, after which the demonstrators dispersed. The police did not interfere.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government's Irish policy continued to be to protect the lives and property of law-abiding citizens. (Cheers.) All steps necessary thereto would be taken. The suggestion that Lord French had been invited to resign was unfounded.

Mr. Shortt stated that out of 172 interned Irish prisoners at Wormwood Scrubs 171 were refusing food. The policy of giving special ameliorative conditions to such men was always followed by England. No demand for the improvement of conditions had been made, and none of these men had been tried. It was not proposed to try them because the fear of being murdered prevented truthful evidence being given in Ireland even on the most atrocious crimes. They were interned under order of the Irish Government and told that they were arrested on suspicion and if they chose they could bring their cases before the judicial tribunal.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENED.

Paris, April 25. The Congress of the Railwaymen's Federation voted by 17,000 to 12,000 in favour of a general strike. Their demands include nationalisation of railways.

(Continued on page 2 and 3.)

H. M. S. CAIRO.

A TOUR OF INVESTIGATION.

A party of British newspapermen enjoyed the other day a conducted tour over H. M. S. Cairo, recently returned from Vladivostok.

The Cairo is a sister ship of the Carlisle and the Colombo (which is expected on the Station at an early date). After several hours on board in examination of the many improvements which have been worked into the construction of this new class of warship, the party left in a very dissatisfied frame of mind—dissatisfied by reason of the fact that "force of circumstances" in the shape of newspaper proprietors' ideas of the subject of work, could not permit of the period being extended to several days! For it would require much more time than the even to gain a superficial idea of the extraordinarily intricate life which is daily passed on board our warships. Rear Admiral Borrett, whose pennant will soon be flying on the Yangtze, was on board and generously spared a few minutes for conversation. He is no hands to the Far East, having been all over the ground in water twenty years ago. He naturally sees many changes in Hong Kong, and was especially

Ormsby Terrace when that was one of the few residential blocks of buildings on that side. Since that time the Rear-Admiral has been through stirring adventures. He was at Jutland and he was also at the handing over of the German Grand Fleet at Rosyth. On the recent trip out from home the Cairo escorted General Allenby on a short trip and the Rear-Admiral speaks most highly of the General's work. His opinion of Allenby is that of a man "who gets things done when and as he wants them."

The journalists attended the daily dispensation of the grog ration and participated in the contents of the Cairo's rum barrel which has the inscription "The King, God bless him." Evidently Admiralty rules and regulations are just as strict as those of Tommy Atkins, for Jack has his liquor diluted for him before he drinks. And the three parts of water to one of rum while probably quite a good average) is naturally not altogether to all tastes. The mysteries of the latest torpedo device were explained to the party by an expert and left them amazed at the height of perfection to which this weapon has been raised. But at least one of that party of newspapermen will not be satisfied until he has had a regular "drinking" of the

BUSINESS SITES.

SKYSCRAPERS FOR HONGKONG.

There is a prospect of some relief in the congestion in the business centre of the Colony by work which will start very soon on the Fraya East Reclamation scheme.

A mass of several million square feet of land will eventually be available, and will extend from the Naval Yard right up to the China Sugar Refinery premises.

We to-day interviewed the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, to ascertain how far the scheme has progressed, and we were informed that work will commence very shortly. Terms are being fixed, and the whole reclamation should be completed within four years.

Morrison Hill will be removed and will provide the material for reclamation. The cost of the whole scheme will be from two to three million dollars.

There is a belief in the public mind that the Building Ordinance of the Colony, which stipulates the height of new buildings, is like the laws of the Medes and Persians. In this connection the desirability of putting up skyscrapers on the present Old Post Office building has been urged, by reason of the serious lack of shop and office sites in the Colony. As regards the local Building Ordinance, we may mention that it empowers the Governor-in-Council to relax the conditions. In an interview that we obtained with the Colonial Secretary on the subject, we were informed by him that those desirous of erecting buildings of a height higher than that laid down under the Building Ordinance can apply for leave to do so. The Ordinance provides for such leave being granted when considered desirable.

"Are you open to receive suggestions for the erection of skyscrapers in Hong Kong?" asked the interviewer.

"I would not say sky-scrappers, but buildings that will be higher than those laid down under the Ordinance. We have already made exceptions in one or two cases."

Asked as to when the Old Post Office site was really going to be put up to auction, Mr. Fletcher said that this would be very soon. The Government proposed to auction it. The terms would be published very shortly.

BIG SHIP.

DUE HERE TO-DAY.

Due to arrive to-day at about three o'clock, is the former Hamburg-Amerika liner America. She was interned, it will be remembered, in New York during the war, and since the time when America declared war on Germany she has been used by the Washington Government for the transport of troops. She is of 11,400 tons net weight, and brings a large number of Czech-Slovak troops from Vladivostok. Her presence in the harbour is certain to excite much interest. She will be the largest ship that has ever entered Hongkong Harbour.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Reynolds' Dennistons Co. in "The Third Degree"—9.15 p.m.
Tea and Dinner—Dances.
Repulse Bay.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Reynolds' Dennistons Co. at Theatre Royal.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.

Hongkong One and Poultry

SATURDAY'S SHOW.

POULTRY, DOGS AND CATS.

Entries for the forthcoming Poultry, Dog and Cat Show have now closed, and the large number of competitors, eclipsing last year's, promises to make the show a very interesting one. The comparisons drawn from the respective number of entries for this year and the preceding one cannot fail to afford the greatest gratification to the officials concerned, who are in a position to make the statement that the number of entries is of such a diversifying character as to make the work of the judges a difficult one.

For the Poultry Section, there are 153 entries, as compared with the 88 recorded at last year's show. The Dog Section shows an equally edifying magnitude, there being 84 entries, as compared with last year's 56. The number of entries for cats has this year made it possible to arrange a separate section, there being 7 entries in all.

In the Poultry Section Mr. J. G. Kynoch contributes by far the greatest number of entries, he being a very enthusiastic breeder. Next in the order of number comes Mr. Dowbiggin with an appreciable number of birds competing in the White Leghorn and Black Orpington Hens classes. In connection with the Poultry section His Excellency the Governor has presented a special prize to be won by the exhibitors securing the highest aggregate number of points.

The Cop for the Champion Dog of the Show has been presented by the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone while for the Champion Bitch a similar award is to be given by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Lady Stubbs will give away the awards at the conclusion of the show on Saturday.

THE DOLLAR.

DROP OF A PENNY.

There were two drops this morning in the sterling value of the Hongkong dollar. At the opening, the rate dropped a halfpenny, and at 10.30 it glided down another halfpenny. The cause for this decline was the drop in the price of the bar silver, which came over the wires at 45.3d. below yesterday's rate for cash and 34d. lower for forward.

Shanghai dropped twopence this morning, and the serious drop in the price of silver caused the Chinese merchants to become panicky, with the result that there was a further declension there, within an hour, of another twopence.

The Netherlands Commercial Bank of Hongkong is reported to have sold to-day over a lakh of taels at 11.3/16.

Over two million dollars worth of Straits bills were negotiated yesterday by Chinese gold leaf dealers against gold shipments, and to-day these gold merchants sold half a lakh of such bills at 204.

The market for the dollar was very weak this morning, but at noon there was perceptible a harder tone, rates closing firm.

China is not in the silver market at present, hence the fall in the price of bar silver. There are fifty millions of sycee in Shanghai and Nanking, and the Chinese have a lot of silver in hand. When the export season begins next month very much more silver will be needed. The exports of tea, beans, etc., will commence shortly from China.

There has been a surprising drop in the rate on New York, which registers a fall of 2 1/2 points since yesterday. At the opening of the market the rate fell to 90 1/4 and again to 89 1/4.

The cross rate between New York and London has dropped from 3.8 1/2 to 3.7 3/4.

A BEGGAR'S TALE.

"GOING TO FIGHT!"

A Chinese beggar in Hongkong has the distinction of having a good knowledge of English which he turned to good account at the Magistracy this morning in pleading his own case. The Police, it appears, have experienced some trouble in keeping this man away from the Colony, and had given it up as a bad job, when the attractions of Hongkong as a happy hunting ground for beggars proving irresistible, he returned the first time to the Colony, and was arrested whilst pursuing his profession in the Central Market.

Extremely pathetic would his tale have appeared were the veracity of it vouched for. He said that he was an old man, had knocked much about the world, and had been deprived of his only support when, following an accident which broke his leg whilst he was employed in the Naval Dockyard, his son left the Colony and went to seek his own fortune elsewhere.

"I have been in America," said this educated beggar, "You must excuse me. This is the first time I have been here, and God will bless you and give you a lot of riches, and you will free me."

Surprised that in that kind of multi-millionaire, the beggar had made his fortune as others have done, his Worship remarked that if he had been in America it was inexplicable why he had not become a rich man before now.

The aged beggar was fined \$2, and his demeanour in leaving the Court was in great contrast to the humble attitude he maintained before the Magistracy. He had a bamboo pole which he immediately took back, presented arms, as it were with it, and shouldering it as he would a rifle, exclaimed in a determined manner: "Now I am going to fight!"

J. P.'s ELECTION.

MR. HOUGH A CANDIDATE.

So far, the name of only one candidate for the vacancy on the Legislative Council, created by the pending departure of Mr. Pollock from the Colony, has been received at the Magistracy. It is that of Mr. T. F. Hough, whose nomination is proposed by Mr. N. J. Stabb and seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

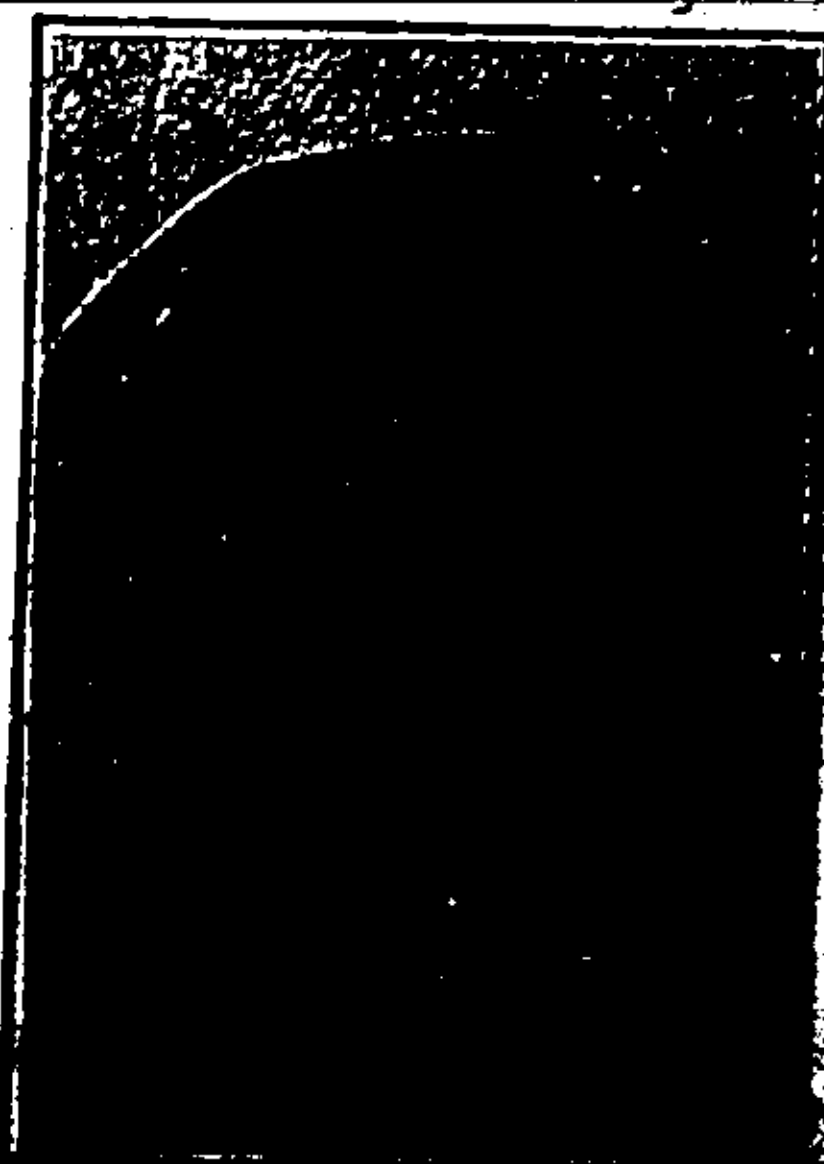
We hear that Mr. A. R. Lowe is also standing, in which event there will be a contested election.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s 8 3/4 d.

THE WEATHER.

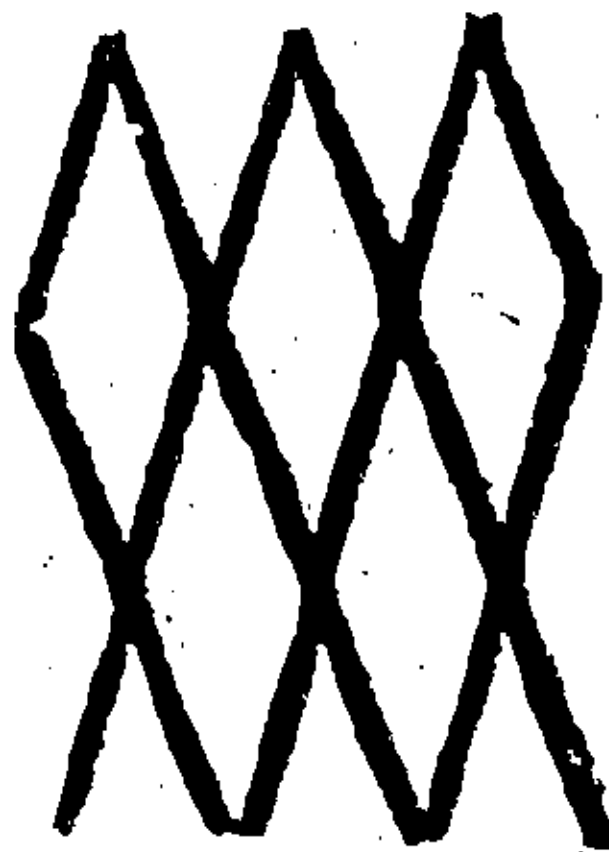
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CURATE DIVORCED.

MARRIED AFTER A "LONG HYPOCRISY."

A clerk in Holy Orders, the Rev. Edgar Simmons Buchanan, was the respondent in an undenied divorce suit before Mr. Justice Horridge, recently. The petitioner was Mrs. Margaret Mary Buchanan, living at Amhurst-avenue, Ealing, and his lordship granted a decree nisi.

The petitioner said she married the respondent in 1909, at Caine, Wiltshire, and lived with him at Ealing. He was a clerk in Holy Orders, and was at one time curate of Bridport. There was trouble over women, and she forgave him, but he was deprived of his curacy, though not his Holy Orders, after an inquiry by the Bishop. When war broke out he went to America, and she heard he had obtained a divorce there, and married a woman named Jane Sinclair. From America he wrote:

"Our marriage has been a mental torment to me from the first. The break between us is irreparable. I will never live with you again. Our marriage has been on my part one long hypocrisy, and it is time it came to an end, for all hypocrisy is hateful to God and man."

In another letter he said:

"I have been divorced, cast out, and excommunicated. I have suffered till I can suffer no more. The only way is to have a legal divorce, which relieves us both from an unreal position. The past has been a terrible failure. I have the fear and love of God, and therefore I have kept pure my body and mind till now."

In a letter addressed to the Court, the respondent complained of having been married and persecuted all his married life, and added that he had obtained a divorce in America and married "a noble woman." Evidence of respondent's misconduct at Highgate-road was given.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SAN REMO CONFERENCE

London, April 22.
As a result of a two hours' conversation Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand reached an agreement with reference to German disarmament, reparations and Allied unity of action. The Allies decided to proceed immediately with the estimation of the amount of reparations to be demanded from Germany who will be invited to send a representative to Brussels with a view to direct conversations on the subject. French circles are favourably impressed with the success of to-day's proceedings and the agreement will be submitted to the Supreme Council to-morrow.San Remo, April 22.
The Conference decided on the incorporation of the Balfour declaration in the Peace Treaty with Turkey providing that Palestine shall become the national home of the Jews, subject to the rights of the Arabs and Jewish nationals in other countries. It is understood that the Adriatic question will be settled on the basis that Fiume with the district of Volosca and the island of Cherso shall form a buffer independent State, the constitution of which has not yet been completely drafted. There will be no territorial continuity between this State and Italian territory. Italy relinquishes her claims to Dalmatia, but Zara is to become a free city with its own diplomatic representation. Italy is to have a mandate over the whole of Albania. The Conference entrusted to Britain the mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine and to France the Syrian mandate. The Conference is communicating with President Wilson regarding the boundaries of Armenia, requesting him to arbitrate owing to the difference of opinion of the Conference which is expected to terminate on the 28th. It is understood that Turkish suzerainty over Smyrna will be indicated by the fact that the population is not entitled to send delegates to the Greek parliament, but at the end of five years the local Smyrna Parliament will have the right of voting in favour of union with Greece and in such event suzerainty will cease. Turkish sovereignty in Europe will be confined to the area within the Chatalja lines.San Remo, April 22.
The Conference considered the manifesto explaining the agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand. Satisfactory decisions were reached on all points. The Italians approved the declaration. According to the "Times" the manifesto insists "inter alia" on the disarmament of Germany but allows an increase of police, while France disclaims imperialistic militant aims.

REPARATION FROM GERMANY.

Paris, April 22.
Complete agreement on the main terms of the reply to Germany's attempt to evade the disarmament clauses of the Peace Treaty was reached yesterday at San Remo by the British and French Premiers. Marshal Foch on Friday night dined with Mr. Lloyd George and Sir H. Wilson and had a long and informal chat which ended only at eleven o'clock. Marshal Foch put clearly before the British Premier the exact situation of France, which is certainly neither militant nor aggressive. He objected to Germany keeping a large standing army of long service men, for these would be merely cadres for possible German mobilisation in the future. For the same reason he insisted on the literal carrying out of all the terms of disarmament, and that if Germany begins to flout the clauses they will have no authority in coming years to restrain military developments. The carrying out of the economic terms also interests Marshal Foch, the industrial life of the nation being knit with her military strength and coal supply being a vital point for France. For the other part M. Millerand, during a lengthy private talk with Mr. Lloyd George, touched on all points of difference between the British and French views, and the way now seems fairly open to a solution of all questions. Britain agreed to "stiffen her attitude regarding disarmament." France seems to consent to a meeting next month at Brussels with the Imperial German Chancellor, at which the maximum and minimum figures of reparations may be put forward. The minimum figure may be 100,000,000 gold marks per year for 25 years. In the Allied Premier's statement regarding the agreement, France would reaffirm that she is not inspired by any desire to annex the Rhineland. Britain will express loyalty to France and her unchanged intention to insist on the disarmament, reparation and economic clauses being enforced. Havas.London, April 22.
The "Daily Express" says the Allies are demanding a lump sum for reparation from Germany of fifty thousand million marks. France is pressing for a higher figure. The amount will be definitely settled at a conference at Brussels at which the German Chancellor will be present.

THE NEUTRAL ZONE.

Berlin, April 22.
A semi-official message says: There is no foundation for the report that the German Government intends to demand that the French evacuate the recently occupied towns. The German Government expects the French to keep their promise to evacuate the towns as soon as the number of German troops in the neutral zone does not exceed the figure allowed. The statement adds that the withdrawal of the German troops from the neutral zone has been carried out and that the number of officers and men in the zone no longer exceeds the 17,500 allowed in the neutral zone in accordance with the Supreme Council's decision.

PORK FOR GERMANY.

Chicago, April 22.
The meat packers announce that the sale of \$45,000,000 worth of provisions, mostly pork products, to Germany has been completed.

(Continued on page 3.)

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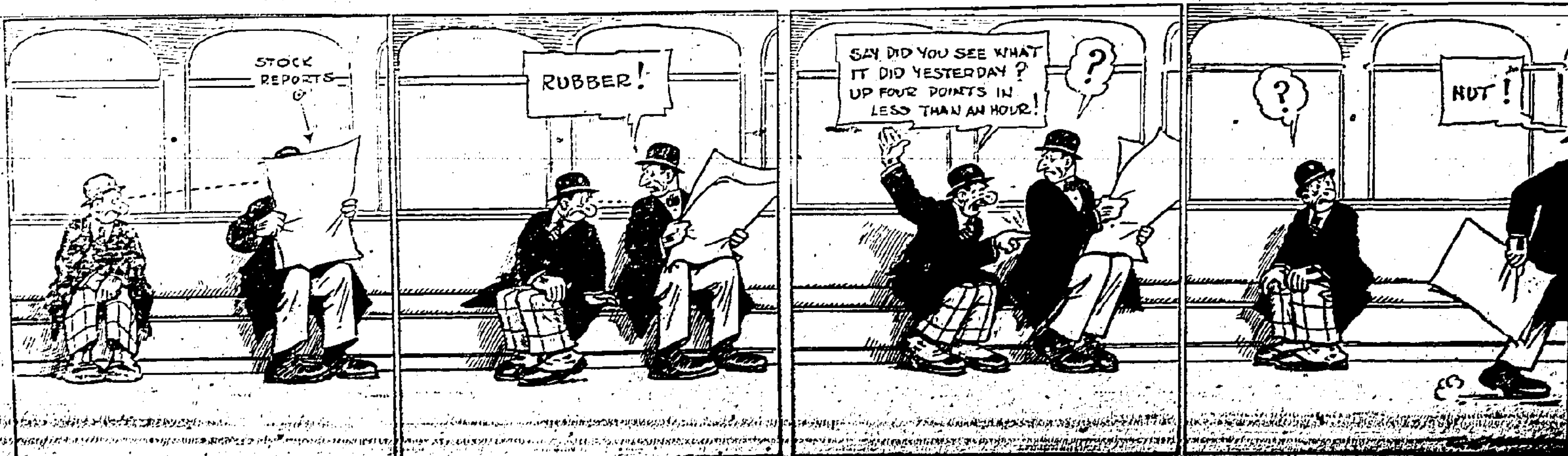
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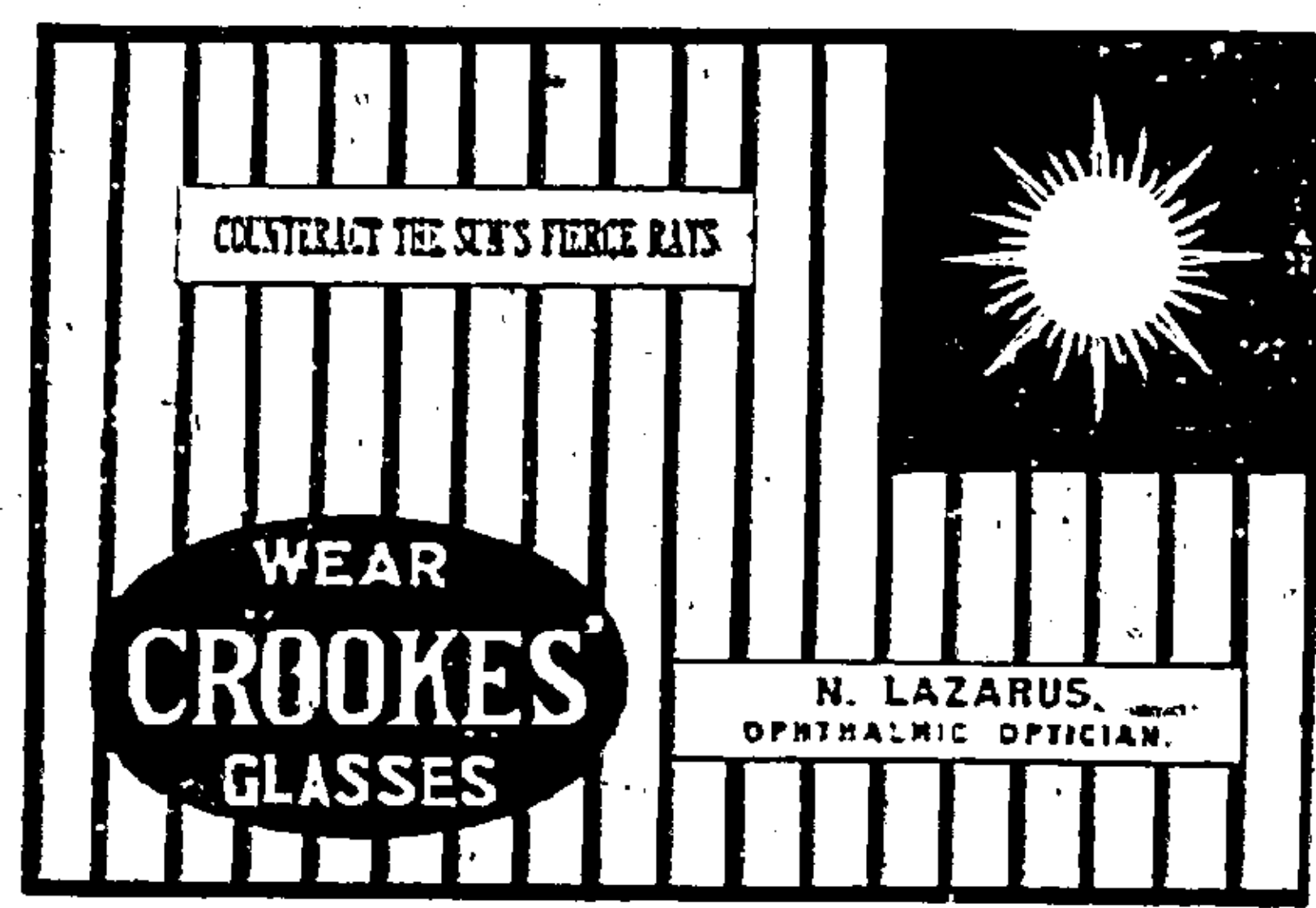
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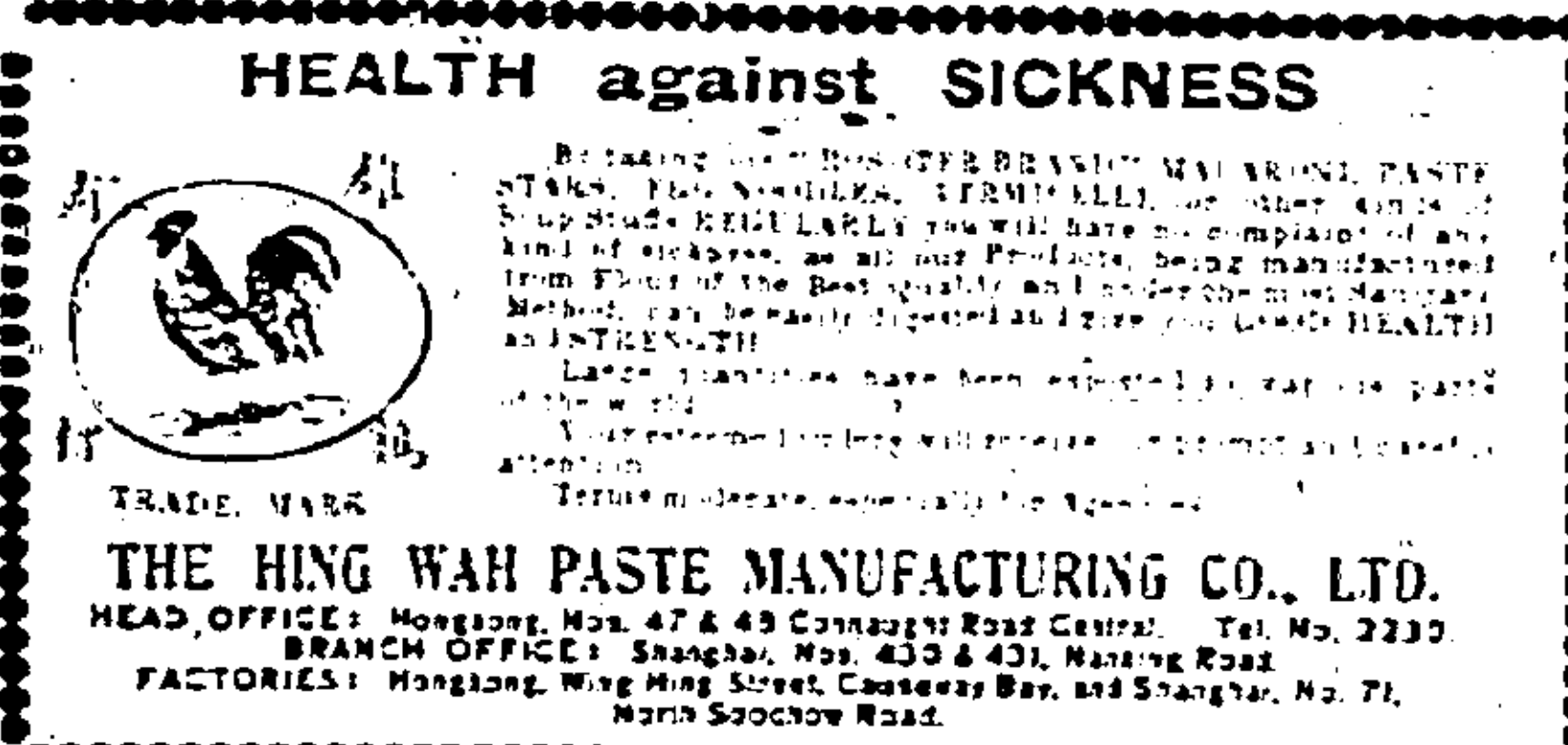


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JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL 2877.

TEL 2877.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland N.Z., April 24.
It was a lovely morning and a wonderful sight as H.M.S. Renown was escorted to the harbour. Boats and yachts were filled with cheering sightseers. Salutes were fired and every wharf was festooned and crowded with shouting people. The Governor General, the Premier and members of the Government welcomed the Prince of Wales on the landing stage. The Prince drove in procession through miles of decorated streets crowded with cheering people, and was ovated at the Town Hall where four thousand people assembled and the Address of Welcome was presented. A most cordial Address of Welcome was read by the Premier at Government House. It emphasised the importance of the visit as testifying to the King's interest in his most distant possession. It referred to the Prince's part in the war and declared personal regard for the Sovereign and Royal Family and a sense that the value of the King to the Empire was never greater. It expressed confidence that the visit would be of advantage to the Empire.
The Prince, replying, said he did not feel a stranger in a strange land but at home among his own kith and kin. He recalled that he served with the New Zealanders in the war which had made all the nations of the Empire doubly and trebly kin. He had seen the Ministers of New Zealand taking their place as representatives of a nation in framing and signing peace and had shared their pride in that achievement, showing that this young nation had nobly won its spurs. He felt as deeply as they with the brave men and women who had sacrificed life, health and happiness for victory. He was deeply touched with the expression of devotion to the King and more than grateful for the much too generous things said about himself. The visit would be one of keen pleasure and a great experience. He looked forward to meeting old friends and making new ones through the Dominion and he expressed thanks for the warm and generous welcome.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

London, April 23.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Cockerill as regards East African currency, Col. Amery regretted the absence of a single permanent basis of exchange within the Empire which would immensely help inter-Imperial trade. He had investigated the question and hoped it would be possible to secure such a growth of interest therefrom throughout the Empire as would finally lead to practical results. He pointed out that the inconvenience of exchange had most serious results. For example the rise of the Indian rupee had affected not only East Africa but other colonies. In colonies like the Straits Settlements, where there was a sterling basis, it had enormously increased the cost of living. He mentioned that the cost of the Imperial grant in aid to South Africa had increased by eighty thousand pounds sterling owing to the rise of the Indian rupee.

MAGYAR REVOLT.

Belgrade, April 23.
A semi-official message says: The enquiry into the attempt of the Magyars to revolt at Subotica in the former Hungarian district of Torontal on 19th April shows that the Hungarian Government connived in the movement, which was connected with an order published in Budapest on 15th April calling up all men from 16 to 45 liable for mobilisation. Ten thousand Magyar troops concentrated on the Serbian frontier. Serbia protested to the Peace Conference against this and stated that Serbia would be obliged to increase her armed forces to deal with any attack.

ROME-TOKIO FLIGHT.

At the S.V.A. aerodrome gathered in the Rome-Tokio flight, piloted by Captain Banca, arrived but crashed on landing, the fuselage being broken in half. The aviator was unhurt.

SHELL OILS.

London, April 23.
The "Daily Mail" reports that the Shell Company and the Government are negotiating with a view to Government control of the oil industry to meet the increasing demand for and limited supplies of oil.

AN OVERALL PARADE.

New York, April 23.
Thousands turned out to witness the overall parade on Broadway this morning, but only a few hundred participated. Many participants were connected with various theatrical enterprises. Chinese girls in automobiles followed three elephants wearing enormous overalls. A group of girls wearing blue denim trousers carried signs reading "For economy. The dress of the hour." A feature of the procession was that all children carried bearing signs "Fight for liberty."

AMERICA AS PEEVISH CHILD.

Washington, April 23.
Mr. Gompers, writing to the "American Federationist," declares that Congress has failed the nation with regard to the Peace Treaty, reconstruction, dearth of living and every other important question affecting the welfare of the people. America cannot always play the part of peevish child in international relations. The affairs of the world are the concern of the United States, though there may be a proper limit to which this concern may go. He alleges that the Congressional Committee's investigation of America's relations with Mexico are intended to make a provocative war, prompted by "predatory interests."

AMERICAN AIR-MAIL.

Washington, April 23.
President Wilson has signed the Post Office Bill, carrying the appropriation for a trans-continent airmail route from New York to Chicago and San Francisco.

ALMOST BEER.

Albany, April 23.
The State Legislature has passed a bill permitting the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent. alcoholic strength, instead of 1 1/2 per cent. as prescribed by the Federal law.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

London, April 23.
At the Olympic Games America beat Switzerland at ice hockey by 25 to 0.

SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

YAUMATI GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

The fourth annual athletic sports of Yaumati Government School took place on the School's football ground, King's Park, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators.
Before Mr. R. E. O. Bird distributed the prizes, Mr. A. O. Brawn, headmaster, said Mr. Bird always took a keen and active interest in sports, and for nearly twenty years he had been associated with him in sports, i.e. tennis, cricket, etc. Mr. Bird always came out first. He thanked Mr. Bird for having come to give away the prizes, the students and friends of the school who presented the prizes and assisted the school in many other ways; also the teachers, especially Messrs. Ho and Lam, who had worked so hard to make the meeting a success. He extended his welcome to the old pupils of Yaumati School and visiting teams.
Mr. Bird thanked Mr. Brawn for his remarks about him and said it was an honour to him to be present, especially as Yaumati School had done so well in sports. Yaumati School had won the relay race at the Hongkong Schools sports. He hoped the School would continue to flourish.
The presentation of prizes then took place amidst loud applause.

The results follow:

- Group 1, 100 yards: 1. Kwok Shu; 2. Li Fong-wai; 3. Lo Shi-shau.
Group 11, 100 yards: 1. Ng Tze Hing; 2. So Wai-fook; 3. Chan Chi-cheung.
Group 111, 100 yards: 1. Chan Kwong-in; 2. Ip Hon-fook; 3. Cheung Kwai-hin.
Group IV, 100 yards: 1. Li Wong; 2. Tsang Man-fong.
Group V, 100 yards: 1. Ip Kam-mun; 2. Chan Wing-in; 3. Cho Kwai-sing.
Group 1, high jump: 1. Lo Shi-shau; 2. Kwok Shu.
Group 11, high jump: 1. So Wai-fook; 2. Ng Tze-hing.
Group 111, high jump: 1. Chan Kwong-in; 2. Ng Ip-kwong.
Group IV, high jump: 1. Li Wong; 2. Tsang Man-fong.
Group V, high jump: 1. Ip Kam-mun; 2. Chan Ho-lu.
Groups 1, 111, 111, sack race: 1. Ng Chi-ling; 2. Chan Kwong-in.
Groups IV, V, VI, egg and spoon race: 1. Cho Kwai-sing; 2. Ip Kam-mun; 3. Wong Yum-shang.
Group 1, long jump: 1. Li Fong-wai; 2. Kwok Shu.
Group 11, long jump: 1. So Wai-fook; 2. Wong Po-lum.
Group 111, long jump: 1. Chan Kwong-in; 2. Ip Hong-fook.
Groups IV, V, VI, three legged race: 1. Ip Kam-mun and Chan Wing-in; 2. Li Wong and Chung King-sang.
Groups 1, 11, 111, blindfolded race: 1. Chan Chi-cheung and Lo Kam-lu; 2. Li Fong-wai and Wong Pak-kwan; 3. Wong Po-lum and Wu Ip-chong.
Group IV, 200 yards: 1. Li Wong; 2. Chan Kwong-in; 3. Wong Yam Sang.
Group V, 200 yards: 1. Ip Kam-mun; 2. Chan Wing-in; 3. Cho Kwai-sing.
Group 1, 300 yards: 1. Kwok Shu; 2. Li Fong-wai; 3. Li Chung-ting.
Group 11, 300 yards: 1. Chan Chi-cheung; 2. So Wai-fook; 3. Ng Tze Hing.
Group 111, 300 yards: 1. Chan Kwong-in; 2. Ip Hon-fook; 3. Chung Kwai-hin.
Past pupils' race: 1. Tam Chun-fur; 2. Liu Tok-kai; 3. Tse Kap-kai.
Invitation team race: 1. Queen's College.
Class Team race: 1. Class IV.
Teachers' race: 1. Ho Yan-tak; 2. Chiu Hin; 3. Lam Pak-to.
Tag of war: 1. Classes IV and V.

STATE-AIDED PUBLICITY.

Speaking at the British Industries Fair at the Crystal Palace Viscount Burnham said the art of publicity by advertisement and in other ways was still in its infancy. We knew little of the psychology which governed publicity in all parts of the world. He believed that the State ought to create an atmosphere in foreign communities and in the Overseas Dominions favourable to the sale and consumption of British goods. In creating confidence in the workmanship and quality of British goods the State could play a great part in the publicity which it could organise in foreign countries, and especially through the newspaper press.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

"MAPPIN & WEBB"

MESSRS. MAPPIN & WEBB ARE NOW SENDING
REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF THEIR RENOWNED
SILVER-WARE AND PRINCES' PLATE

INCLUDING
TEA & COFFEE SETS
FRUIT & SWEET DISHES
VASES, CANDLESTICKS
TRINKET & PUFF BOXES
DESK SETS
CIGAR & CIGARETTE BOXES
PHOTO FRAMES
SILVER & SHELL TOILET SETS
SEALING SETS
ETC., ETC.



Dining room of Mrs. Horace Palmer
From a photograph by permission

THE Announcement of our display of
Community Plates will be of particular
appeal to our customers whose metropolitan
tastes keep them in touch with the world of
art and fashion.

Watson's

HYGIENOL

A powerful disinfectant, germicide and
deodorant.

Extremely economical in use most effective in operation.
Price Per Pint 50cts. Per Gallon 52.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

WIRE NAILS.

Just received a shipment of 5,000 kegs.
3" to 6", very good assortment.
Prices on application to

FOOK LEE & CO.
Phone 1174 and 1950. 2/4 Hillier Street.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE NO. 1116. 25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

LA FAVORITE

LATEST, PARISIEN CREATIONS

EVENING DRESSES, AFTERNOON
GOWNS, SMART COSTUMES &
SPORTING APPAREL.

LA FAVORITE

9 Beaconsfield Arcade.

? ARE YOU SATISFIED THAT —

1. The Furniture you get will stand the winter season and will not crack or "change"?
2. The price charged is as it should be?
3. Your Furniture gives you sterling service?
4. Durability and ultimate economy are secured by you?

MAKE SURE AND ORDER FROM US.
Our service carries with it our ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

Tel. 1174. **HOP CHEONG** 55, Queen's Rd. Central.

High-class complete Home Furnishers, General Upholsterers,
House Painters, etc., etc.

IS MONOPOLY NECESSARY?

LIMITS TO EFFICIENCY.

Before the Manchester Statistical Society recently at a meeting held in the Memorial Hall, Professor D. H. Macgregor of the Manchester University, read a paper on "The present position of the trust question."

The question of trusts, Professor Macgregor said, was not simply one of the growing size of the producing organisations of the world. The alternative of trusts or "small businesses" was not a correct one, though it had often been used to beg the question in defence of the trusts. The economies of big business did not show that there were no limits short of monopoly control. The issue of nationalisation would be a very formidable one if monopoly were, by its inherent economies, the natural outcome of private business. But this had never been proved. Limits to efficiency, especially from the side of management, were now generally recognised in the growth of the business unit. It was partly because of these limits that there was distrust of the public management of entire industries. Under the modern tendency towards concentration, a very small proportion of establishments, with a very large proportion of the employees and output, had obtained a kind of industrial leadership. There was a certain zone of establishments of moderate size and a fringe of smaller units, by far the greatest in number, and still playing an appreciable part in employment and output.

Concentration of industry was the soil in which the trust movement had grown. But a rash tendency to exploit that concentration brought the organisations that used it up against the considerable margin of establishments of moderate size and of private firms and businesses; the result being, as the history of the great trusts showed, that their life was a struggle to hold off, by extreme methods of competition and all sorts of dubious practices, the natural expansion of industry. Even where there was a marked reduction in the number of operating establishments, the trust would only stand if it had inherent economies over not only moderate concerns but big businesses; and the story of the trusts had gone to show that these economies could be obtained short of monopoly mainly because the management of capitalistic monopolies became inflexible and unwieldy. The great trust epoch in America had not meant economies in management but an increasing burden of salaries. The United States, the great laboratory of this experiment, had, he thought, rightly regarded the trust as having artificially superseded natural tendencies to concentration and as having carried this beyond a point that was either economic or safe. "This view," said Professor Macgregor, "is reassuring, since we should otherwise be faced with an economic tendency to monopoly, which would bring us to the brink of nationalisation as the only public policy."

SOCIALISM AND THE TRUST.

Having dealt briefly with the history of the trust movement in various countries, Professor Macgregor said that there were undoubted trusts having monopoly powers in certain British industries, and if all combination was to lead to that result, a sympathetic attitude towards it might lead us finally to the alternative of nationalisation or a control of industry which might be almost as difficult. If the causes which had created the existing trusts in England were applicable to all industry, we might very well hesitate to adopt a policy which would add to their number. If combination had no limit of economy short of monopolistic control over the trade, then the trust question faced directly towards nationalisation. But if the existing English trusts, limited as they were in range, had been assisted by special conditions which did not apply

IN 13 ROUNDS.

HOW WELLS BEAT THE FRENCH BOXER.

The boxing match between Billy Wells and Paul Journee, at the Albert Hall recently did not by any means turn out according to expectations. Journee, who is rather a novice in the art, although he is highly thought of by his illustrious countryman, Carpenter, was really expected to prove an easy victim for Wells.

Of course there was the familiar susceptibility of Wells as a factor in the match to what the public interest, but Wells carried the confidence of his admirers in his ability to win.

So, indeed, he did, but it took him 13 rounds before he could knock out his man, and this, mind you, after he got Journee to all intents and purposes a beaten man in the second round of the contest.

With beautifully scientific lefts and rights administered in his very best style, Wells had got Journee in a semi-collapsed condition. The Frenchman's eyes were glazed, and he fell staggering on the ropes. Again Wells battered him with both hands, but Journee refused to go down, and then with that curious blend of over-cautiousness and mercy which is not kind to an opponent, Wells stood away from his man and permitted Journee to recover his senses and his strength. In the third round, instead of forcing the fight before Journee could get going again, he simply kept backing away round the ring content with pinning the Frenchman with his straight lefts.

There was Wells waiting, waiting, and in the meantime the tide of Journee's strength was rapidly coming back.

From this stage the bout resolved itself into a struggle between one man's superior science and the almost super-human strength, but helpless defence, of the other. There was no comparison in the two men as boxers. Wells did almost as he pleased, at any rate as regards scoring points. Journee crouched and covered up clumsily, and sometimes he managed to sling an awkward punch with the left or right to Wells' head. But in the exchange of blows the Frenchman was simply eclipsed. Nothing but his amazing endurance and his splendid fortitude kept him going so long.

When the thirteenth round came Wells seemed to realise the cruelty of prolonging the agony. He kept hitting Journee with terrible rights to the stomach. The Frenchman went down four times for varying counts, and when he rose again the last time Wells swung the hardest right hand punch of the match. It landed square on the chin, and Journee, spinning round on his heels, plunged to the floor to be finally counted out.

generally to industry, then we could be more confident in encouraging combination elsewhere. There were two risks to be set against one another—the risk of competition, under which a depression of the market was liable to spread out of proportion to its cause; and the risk of combination, under which "all the eggs were put in one basket." Trusts did not do away with competition; they taught us what competition was really capable of and thereby they betrayed the fact that they could not stand on their alleged economies of working but were artificial and monopolistic in their nature.

HONGKONG DOG AND POULTRY SHOW, 1920.

will be held
(by kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club)
at Happy Valley.
on
SATURDAY, May 1st.
from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Judging takes place at 3 p.m.
Dogs and Poultry will not be allowed to be taken away before 5.30 p.m.
Admission—\$1.00.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates in connection with New Issue of Shares are now ready and may be had at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on application upon surrender of Banker's Receipt.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., have a large assortment of Dog collars and leads, suitable in every way for the forthcoming Dog Show at Happy Valley.

THE CHAMPION SPARK PLUG IS THE CHAMPION OF THEM ALL.



The deal plug for all motors. Moisture, fog and rain on the outside of this plug does not interfere with its operation.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

Prices from \$1 to \$1.50.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE,
No. 7, Russell St.—Wanchai.
Tel. 659.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL



REYNOLDS DENNISTON

Accredited by the Hongkong Press as the best Comedy and Dramatic Organisation that has toured the East for years.

To-Night

at 9.15 sharp.

Continued Success
of the Popular.

DENNISTON PLAYERS

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m. sharp
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HONGKONG

The vivid, vital Comedy-Drama. America's Greatest Drama

"THE THIRD DEGREE."

THURSDAY, 29th April. The greatest play produced during the last decade. The play that ran for 18 months in London under the title of "UNCLE SAM."

"FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

FRIDAY, 30th April. The most compelling play ever penned by the master mind of the playwright.

"THE ACQUITTAL"

SATURDAY, 1st May. The Farce of Farces, one continual scream.

"NIGHTIE NIGHT"

MONDAY, 3rd May. The Big Play.

"THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13"

TUESDAY, 4th May. At the Request of Many

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

WEDNESDAY, 5th May. The brilliant, sparkling and piquant Farce-Comedy

"BABY MINE"

The Box plans for the latter Three Plays will open at NOUTRIE'S on Thursday morning.

Other plans now open.

Tel. phone No. 527.

Prices—\$4, \$3 & \$1.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
PROFESSIONAL PAIRS COMPETITION.
Members are reminded that entries close on 2nd May.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 20th. April, 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m. at the premises of No. 11 Covered Passage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

613 Bundles Scrap Galvanized Wire

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 1st May, 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street.

22 pieces Sandal Wood

1 case Asparagus

2 cases Sugar Corn

1 case Stringless Beans

5 cases Raisins

1 crate Tree

3 cases Electric Goods

1 case Transom Lefts

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. Thoresen & Co. to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 18th May, 1920.

commencing at 3 p.m.

at their Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Steamer "DAGMAR"

as she now lies in the Menam River, Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear and appurtenances etc.

1457 tons gross Reg.

921 tons net Reg.

1850 tons deadweight capacity on 17 feet mean draft

Speed 10 knots

This steamer went ashore in the Gulf of Siam, was salvaged, and towed to Bangkok, where she was dry-docked and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to the East Asiatic Co. Ltd., Bangkok.

The steamer to be at purchaser's risk after fall of hammer, when purchase money is to be paid.

For full particulars apply to

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

or

Messrs. THORESEN & CO. Hongkong.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No.:—346 & 347

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 46 ELGIN STREET. From 1st June 1920. Apply to Dr. Asger, Dental Surgeon, Post Office Building.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young lady (British Nationality) desires position as Steno-Typist; has had previous experience of office work. Reply Box No. 349 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

To facilitate the large increasing business, The International Savings Society of Shanghai have established a Head Office for South China on the Ground Floor of the SUN Building, Canton and request that for the future all matters pertaining to the above Company will be addressed to that office.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY.

L. C. WINTERS.

General Manager, South China.

NOTICE.

The undersigned beg to announce that the International Savings Society of Shanghai have opened a Head Office for South China, in Canton, and from this date all business pertaining to the above Company will be addressed to that office. By mutual arrangement our Representation of the above Company ceases from this date.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

Canton, 26th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BRANCH, KOWLOON.

Pitman's Shorthand Evening Classes.

A class for young men will commence on Monday, 3rd May.

For particulars apply by letter to the above address.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 30th April, 1920

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sale Rooms, 6 Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Blackwood curio stands, tea-pots, tables & stools, leather covered couch & easy chairs, finely carved teak screen, teak dinner waggon, teak ice chests, teak dining chairs, card table, writing desks, bookcases, engravings, rugs, single & double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, camphorwood & teak chests of drawers, occasional tables, etc.

Also

1 Geyser (new)

On view from Thursday, the 29th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, April 28th.

TEA DANSANT from 4 to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 1st.

TEA DANSANT from 4 to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 2nd.

Orchestral Concerts during

Tiffin and Afternoon

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

From 1st May 1920 the price of Current for Lighting and Fans will be reduced to 18 cents per Unit.

Discounts will remain as before.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The MACHINES are made by Messrs. Brath & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed to perfect working order. The complete plant will cost out £2,500 (more or less). Water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.

11, Ave 320, Hong Kong.

MUSTARD & CO.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE

THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA

TEL. NO. 1186.



AIR-FLOAT

TALCUM POWDER.

THE TOILET ARISTOCRAT.

If your dealer cannot supply you with "AIR-FLOAT" send us his name and we will see your wants are immediately filled.

CONNELL BROS. CO.

SHANGHAI HONGKONG
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

SHIPPING.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

"Nederland" Royal Mail.
"Rotterdam Lloyd" joint service.

Regular monthly service from
Japan ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen.

Sailings subject to alterations.

For full particulars please apply to
JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN.
General Agents.
York Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 7th May, 1920, to—
Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for station passengers.

Wireless-Telegraphy

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents.

Telephone No. 1574.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
THE U. S. S. B.
S. S. "WEST HARTS"
S. S. WEST CADRON

The cargo on the above steamers having arrived from San Francisco and ports by the S. S. "West Cadron" on April 25th, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in Godowns until Friday April 30th, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. April, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. All goods remaining after May 2nd, 1920, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
From SOURABAYA, via SAMARANG, SINGAPORE and SAIGON
The Steamship
S. S. "CADARETTA"

having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 30, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. by Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they can not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 2nd will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Operators, U.S. Shipping Board
Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"KITANO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1920.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE & STRAITS

The Company's Steamship
S. S. "CELEBES MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 4th May, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyor's, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

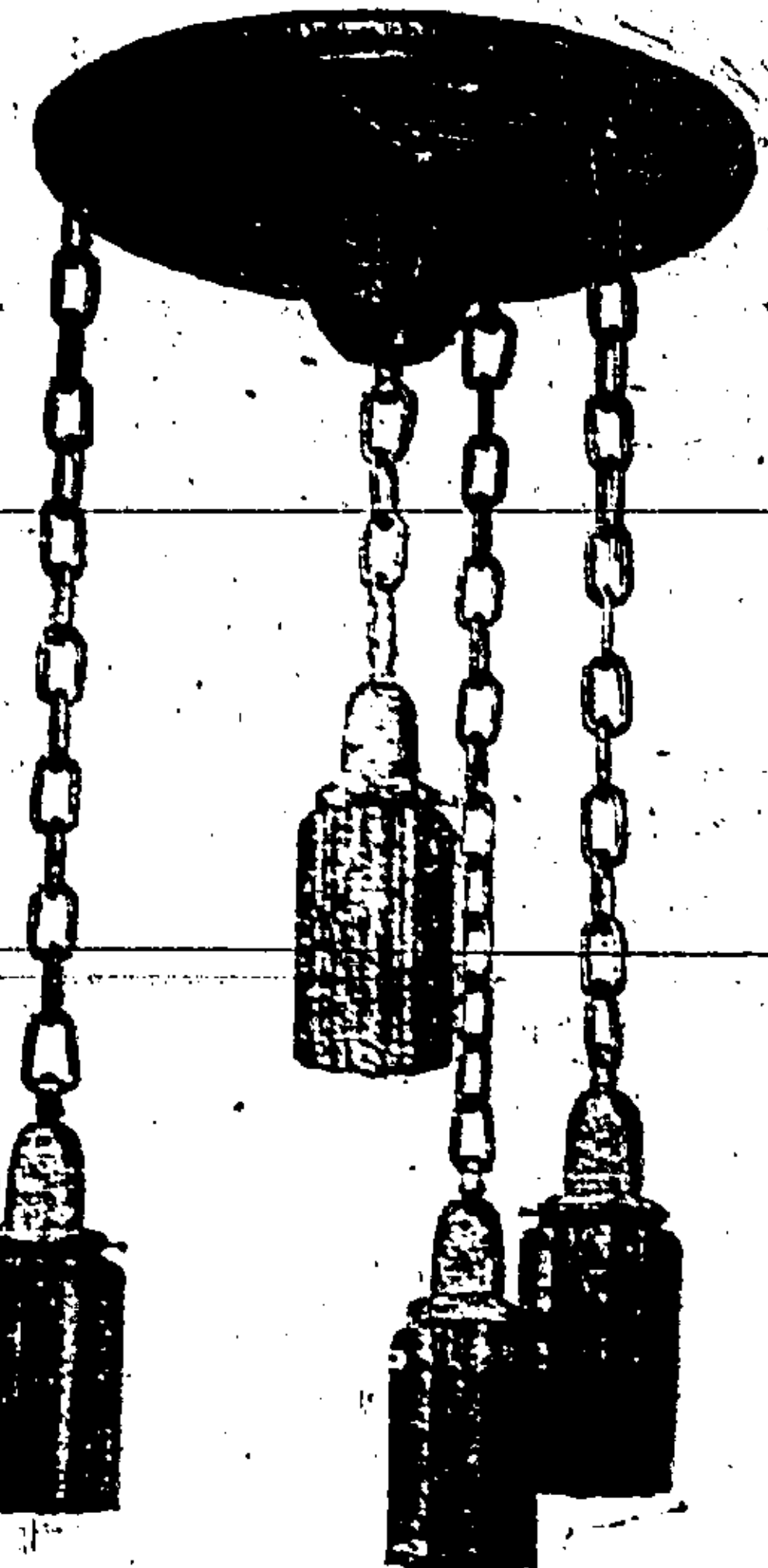
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1920.

Just arrived.

Artistic
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to suit all
tastes,
pendants &
Brackets.



Come early
and have
your pick
and
beautify
your home.



UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Offices & Showroom.

York Building, Chater Road.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KOREA MARU"
From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived Monday, 26th inst, 1920, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Monday, 3rd May 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined on Monday, 3rd May, 1920 at 11 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised after goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"AFRICA"

From TRIESTE, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox. at 10 a.m. by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1920.

DEATH SENTENCE ON A BOY.

A FUTILE APPEAL.

An appeal against the sentence of death on Frederick James Cullender, the 18-year-old inmate of the Rochester Borstal Institute, was dismissed in the Court of Criminal Appeal recently. Mr. W. H. Rolfe, for the prisoner, said Cullender and another inmate named Scott determined to escape, and in the course of so doing Cullender struck Warder Adams on the back of the head with a scrubber, and escaped almost immediately.

At the trial prisoner was convicted under an indictment for murder, but Scott was acquitted.

Counsel said the point on which he relied in the present application was that Mr. Justice Avory, in summing up, decided a question which should have been left to the jury.

In summing up Mr. Justice Avory told the jury that, if the boy struck Adams with the intention to do grievous bodily harm, it was a felony and murder.

He directed the jury, said counsel, that the intention to stun, or render a man helpless, equalled an intention to do grievous bodily harm and was a felony.

The Lord Chief Justice said the facts disclosed that, in striking the fatal blow, prisoner did it intentionally.

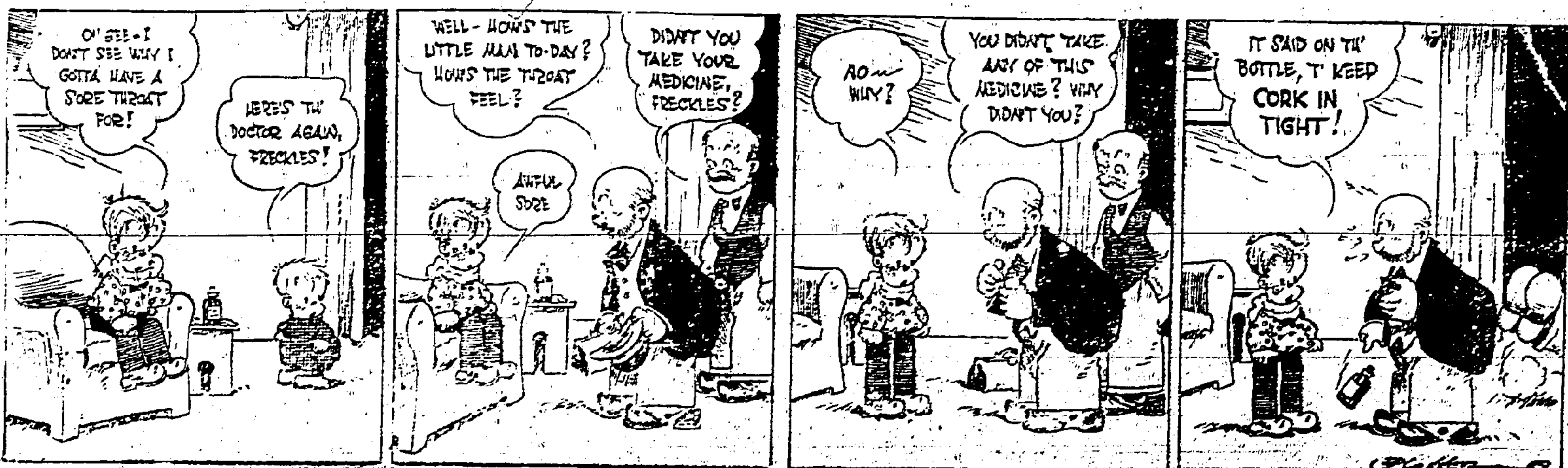
Where a person struck a blow with the intention of rendering the attacked person senseless, so as to enable (as was established in this case) the attacker to get suits of stolen clothes and escape, there could be no doubt that it was a blow struck with the intention of doing grievous bodily harm, and was, therefore, a felony.

Taking the judge's summing up as a whole, the facts indicated that he did leave the matter to the jury. He expressed his opinion strongly, but that was no ground for allowing the appeal.

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He Obeyed the Instructions

BY BLOSSER



Watsons'

very Old liqueur

E.

SCOTCH WHISKY

is a blend of the finest Whiskies
distilled in SCOTLANDThe same high standard of quality
still maintained.Per case of 1 dozen \$28
including duty.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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TELEPHONE 518.Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires
them to forward their names and addresses with communications
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and
evidence of their bona fides.All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36
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delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies
sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

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fixed period will be continued until countermanded.The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be
believed to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.,
Shamshin, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1920.

IS LABOUR FITTED TO GOVERN?

We have heard a very great deal lately about the possibility of there being a Labour Government in England within the course of a few years, although recent elections have shown that the people still have a very great liking for the Coalition group. Perhaps it is hardly right to say that the people have a liking for the Coalition group as such; but it does seem as though the great mass of the electors prefer to leave matters in the hands of the staid and steady parties rather than entrust them to the caprices of any newly-found power. However much one may want or not want a Labour Government it seems certain that for a few years at least the Labour Party has very little chance of being returned to power. But that should not do away with the further point that the time is almost bound to come when Labour will be the ruling influence not only at home but in practically every civilised country of the world. How long that time is ahead is a matter of personal opinion. Enthusiasts think that it is but a few years, whilst those opposed to Labour's aims think that many years will have to pass—a case of the wish being father to the thought in each instance.

There is a great deal of interest attaching to the very brief cable that Reuters supplied us with yesterday which reported that at a conference of labour delegates Mr. Ramsay MacDonald referred to the fact that Labour had been deplorably passive on the question of foreign affairs. He stated that if Labour was ever going to govern it would have to have its own foreign policy and would also have to unite with the other workers of the world to secure international peace. Regarding internal politics and questions of domestic administration there can be no question that Labour has studiously applied itself to the framing of a definite policy—a policy that is finding increased support. But in matters relating to international affairs and even in the larger affairs of the Empire there has been little or nothing to indicate that Labour is at present fitted to take over the reins. Perhaps the point can be best illustrated by looking for a moment at such a Colony as Hongkong. At present we are subject, in matters of broad policy, to the Imperial Government, but who could hazard what would be the attitude of a Labour regime at home to our Imperial status as a Crown Colony? Would Hongkong be sacrificed to the ideal of self-determination? Should we see the Empire disassembled by the granting of exaggerated and premature concessions; would India be given complete and local autonomy; and would matters of difficult diplomacy be given that attention and skill which has been Britain's sheet anchor in many a crisis? These questions are rightly being asked by all who have the true welfare of the world's peace at heart. It is all very well to have ideals and to preach them but it is another matter to apply them before the time or conditions are ripe. Labour has a fair sprinkling of the revolutionary idea in its present composition and the more recent class of people look with a good deal of natural scepticism at the wisdom of letting the party gain anything like executive power before a change or modification of outlook has been evidenced. It has cost too much to build the British Empire up and there are too many sound principles in its method of administration, to allow anything like a breaking down of it, before conditions themselves impel a change.

And one could go on and enlarge on the problems that any administration has to handle in proof of the contention that Labour has to come a little more in line with facts before it can hope to win wide popularity. There are the questions of the army and navy, the questions of existing treaties, commercial and otherwise, and a great many more. On all these matters Labour has not given one plain indication of what its policy would be, and it is high time that it did. To criticise and condemn is not much use without the putting forward of practical suggestions as substitutes. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has touched a very vital omission. Not only would Labour statesmen have to try to unite with other workers of the world to secure peace but they would have to help guide the administration of one-fifth of the world's territory and peoples. Well might thoughtful people ask whether Labour is really fitted to the task and well might Labour men themselves indulge in a little introspection on that point.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

HOTEL RUMOURS.

The frequently-heard rumour of the intention of the C.P.O.S. to erect a hotel in Hongkong in order to cope with the tourist traffic is now disposed of by the statement made yesterday by Mr. Wallace that the Company has no such plan in view. How the rumour arose it would be hard to say, unless it is that someone conceived it as "a good idea," passed it on as such to somebody else, who in turn spoke of it as a probability, whilst the man to whom he told it had it "on good authority" and the next person who heard it told all his friends that it was a certainty. That is how rumours get abroad in Hongkong—and everywhere else too, we imagine. What gave this story some measure of credence was the fact that the Company does own its own hotels, but apparently it does not intend to extend the venture to the Far East. All the same, we are strongly of opinion that Hongkong could well do with another good-class hotel, and the opinion of a recent visitor notwithstanding, we even think one erected in Kowloon would do good business, especially in view of the fact that so many liners now go alongside the wharves across the harbour. Quite recently, a number of gentlemen were seen looking over the ground at Kowloon, with the object, it is stated, of selecting a site for a hotel. So even yet something may fructify, and we know that the Government would place every facility it could in the way of any concern likely to be interested in such a project.

A POPULAR C. S. P.

Yesterday a very popular and conscientious Government official, in the person of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, went on well-deserved leave. During his tenure of office as Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. Wolfe has done well both on behalf of the Force and the public whose safety and welfare it is his duty to safeguard. He took over the post at a time when the Colony was suffering from a regular epidemic of crime and what was equally serious, when the Force he was called upon to command was decidedly dissatisfied. The thorough and sympathetic manner in which he directed his efforts towards the relief of these two problems demonstrated his devotion to duty. As we remarked yesterday, he has done everything that he possibly could for the betterment of conditions of living for the Police. He holds both the respect and the love of his men—and that could not always be said of our C.S.P.'s. The whole community wishes him a happy and beneficial holiday in the Old Country.

RESIDENTIAL RESERVATIONS.

There were some outspoken observations in the report of the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald's address which we published yesterday. Particularly was that so in regard to the housing problem and the advocacy of British residential reservations. The evil is, as Mr. Macdonald said, that Britishers seeking houses "have to compete with an unlimited non-British population which finds Hongkong desirable and can outbid most of us when it comes to buying sites or contracting for rent." As a consequence, to-day we find practically the whole of the middle levels of the island—the best and most convenient sites in the Colony—monopolised by foreigners who have edged the Britisher out. The mere building of more houses will not suffice, as is well pointed out, so long as all and sundry are permitted to occupy them. So it all comes down to the desirability, the necessity, of some reservation scheme. This is, as we have over and over again pointed out, no question of raising racial questions; it is a matter of ordinary everyday justice. After all, this is a British Colony, and if anybody is to get an advantage, surely it ought to be the Britisher. As things are, he has to whistle for what he wants whilst outsiders come in and dispossess him even of the roof over his head. It is not an easy question to tackle, we admit, but it ought to be possible to evolve some scheme whereby the various sections of the community each gets its own reservation. We trust that the Public Works Committee, which is investigating the housing problem, is not losing sight of this particular aspect of it.

DAY BY DAY.

A TONE OF APOLOGY IS ALWAYS A TONE OF WEAKNESS AND DOES INJURY TO A GOOD CAUSE.

During the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, the D.S.P., will act as Captain Superintendent of Police.

Yesterday there were notified two cases of cerebro-spinal fever, two of plague and one of smallpox. All were fatal excepting one of plague, and all the sufferers were Chinese.

The Manager of the Chartered Bank has received the following telegram from the London Office: "Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ltd., London, will issue new ordinary shares at par to ordinary shareholders next July proportion 1 in 2."

The Chinese constable who was before the Magistrate (Mr. R. O. Hutchison) on a charge of "squeeze" in his capacity as a searcher on one of the junks, was today convicted and was ordered to pay a fine of \$100, or in default, to undergo one month's hard labour.

The Police effected the seizure of a revolver, a dagger and a quantity of ammunition on the Victoria this morning. These were found in the luggage of two Chinese passengers who were arrested and later bailed out in the sum of \$300 each.

The following Reuter telegram, which is of interest, appeared in the North-China Daily News of April 23:—"Hongkong, April 23.—In reply to representations by the Church of England Men's Society, the Hongkong Government state that they are unable to adopt the Society's proposal for registering all cases of girl adoption and that they do not agree that a condition of girl slavery exists in Hongkong."

A Portuguese, named J.A.C.V. Ribeiro, was ordered, at the Magistrate's this morning, to pay a sum of \$50 as compensation to his "boy," in addition to the \$5 which was due to the latter for wages. The evidence showed that the defendant, on account of a domestic issue, severely assaulted his servant with an umbrella and inflicted very dangerous injuries, particularly to his eyes, which, according to the medical evidence, would never have their full power of sight again.

Four Chinese were arrested by the Police following an attempted robbery on No. 83, Sak Po, Kowloon City, during the week-end. About nine men, armed with revolvers, entered the house but had to beat a hasty retreat in consequence of an alarm raised by one of the inmates. Through the receipt of information, the Police were able to follow up the gang and were successful in capturing four men. At the Magistrate's today, the prisoners were charged and formally remanded.

Mr. Chan Wing-on, nephew of Mr. Chat Kun-yin of Hongkong, has been appointed by the Tuen-mun as Magistrate of Heung-shan district in recognition of good work done in the villages east of the district, when he was President in the Villages Bureau, by creating a village police force and making good the financial deficiency with his own money. The Heung-shan community in Hongkong are of the opinion that with a rich man as magistrate there will be many good projects carried out in the district.

A Chinese who was found looting in a suspicious manner in the street in the early hours of this morning with a concealed crow-bar, was brought before the Magistrate later in the day, charged with being in possession of an instrument capable of being turned to good account in the perpetration of a burglary. A detective who made the arrest said that he could have caught two instead of one bird, but the other showed a clean pair of heels. The arrested man told the Magistrate that he was a man of sterling character and that he was prepared to prove this to be the case through a witness, who would say that he was going on board the Kaming to engage in the work of breaking open some cases for which the crow bar was a necessity. The Magistrate accordingly remanded the case.

CRISIS IN JAPAN.

EFFECT ON HONGKONG BUSINESS.

There is a serious financial and economic crisis in Japan at present, which is to some extent affecting the trade of Hongkong. Seeking some light on the subject, we interviewed the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mr. H. Tsuda.

Asked as to the cause of the crisis in Japan, Mr. Tsuda said that it was the result of the large number of bubble joint-stock companies which have come into being during the last year, as well as the excess of imports into Japan over exports. As a result of this, the financial houses and the Banks began to take precautions which were reflected in the stringency of the money market in Japan. The latter phenomenon really brought the crisis to a head. Now the Bank of Japan, which is the central bank of the country, is going to relieve the situation, by supplying funds to certain syndicates of bankers, who will be responsible for the return of the money to the central bank. "I do not think the present condition in the finances of Japan will last for long," said Mr. Tsuda. "The Government has imposed certain restrictions on exports of cotton yarn to China, but these restrictions the Japanese Government is going to relax, not completely but to a certain extent. I think the stocks of cotton yarn lying in the godowns in Osaka and Kobe amount to nearly 50,000 bales, which, if exported to China, would mean much to Japan. America has also begun to buy silk, which should bring money into Japan."

"Why did the Japanese Government restrict the export of cotton yarn exports from the country?" asked the interviewer.

"Because the price of cotton yarn was going up unrelentingly, to the detriment of the poor classes in the country. It went up from 300 yen to nearly 700 yen per bale in the course of seven or eight months. It has now gone down to 400 yen. The restriction on the exports of cotton yarn has nothing to do with the present crisis. Money in Japan became about valueless owing to the prosperous times the Japanese farmers experienced selling their rice, silk, cotton, etc., at undreamt-of prices. Most of these people got very rich during the war, and where a farmer used to ride a tram and take a third-class ticket he now takes a motor car, and, being flushed with cash, he has invested his fortunes in new joint-stock ventures. The bubble has burst, and business is now moribund. The farmer cannot sell his produce at a good price now. I think the only commodity that is keeping steady to-day is coal, which I do not expect to go down. All the other commodities have gone down gradually."

"Is this crisis having a bad effect on the trade of Hongkong?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes, especially in cotton yarn and metals. The metal merchants of Japan have got large stocks of different metals to arrive, and they cannot take delivery of these owing to the stringency of the money market. So they are trying to dispose of them in the best way they can, even at a loss. Of course, buyers in Japan are naturally holding off, and are not purchasing any at all. That is affecting Hongkong, as the Japanese merchants are offering to sell to Hongkong merchants large quantities of metals. It was only three weeks ago that Japanese shippers were buying very largely in the Hongkong market all metals they could get. But this buying was for export to America. Money is very tight all over the world. America is not buying, owing to the stringency of the money position, and business is, therefore, very dull. I do not know how soon it will recover. Many ships which are going out of Hongkong to trans-Pacific ports are empty. The effects are just being felt in Hongkong, but these conditions will continue to be felt in the Colony for some time, and will become gradually worse. This is also affecting business in Indian yarn. Some of the speculators in Indian yarn are cancelling their contracts in the expectation that the restriction on the exports of Japanese yarn will be relaxed very soon. The yarn market now is very quiet."

"There is another very serious factor in the question of Japanese

ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT.

AVIATORS WELCOMED IN TONKING.

On Saturday, April 17th, at 2.30 p.m., Lieutenant Masiero, with his mechanic, Moreto Roberto, landed at the aviation camp of Bach Mai near Hanoi (Tonking) having covered a distance of about 500 miles from Ubon (Laos) within 6½ hours, with the wind against them.

Having received news by radio of their arrival, all the staff of the camp, and also an officer delegated by the Governor General himself, were ready to welcome them. In the evening, a dinner was given by the members of the aviation corps to these fearless pioneers of the air and most cordial "toasts" were reciprocated.

The newcomers had a most gratifying surprise in unexpectedly seeing the arrival of their comrades, Lieutenant Ferrarini and Caponini, his mechanic, they having separated only at Rangoon after they had kept company from Rome to Valona, thence to Salonika, Smyrna, Bagdad, Basra, Bender Abbas, Karachi, Delhi, Calcutta and Rangoon. They were all invited to a luncheon by the Governor General, M. Maurice Long, on Monday, 19th, their departure being postponed because of bad weather.

Wednesday, 21st, saw great excitement early in the morning at the aviation camp of Bach Mai, the two aeroplanes being about to leave simultaneously for Canton. At 8.45 the aviators were bade a most hearty farewell, and piling up in their machines spirit sufficient to last for 10 hours, some spare parts and a bag filled with their change dresses, they darted most swiftly off towards Hanoi, thence to Pakhoi, Kwang-Chow-wan and Canton, representing another flight of about 500 miles.

The French Government sent instructions, by wireless to Kwong-Chow-wan advising the departure of these young dauntless aviators.

progress," said Mr. Tsuda, "and that is dear labour. Japan is faced with labour troubles, Japanese labour is getting very indolgent and is asking for more wages, and what we call 'long pay' and short hours. That causes production to fall very much. Japan used to be a cheap country, but as travellers and others will tell you, it is no longer a paradise of cheapness. Prices of commodities in Japan are higher than prices in America. Prices have gone up 275 per cent. compared with the pre-war period. Labourers have had their wages increased by 75 per cent, but the office clerks and those engaged in clerical work have not had their pay increased in anything like that proportion, which serves to show that an average labourer gets more money than the man who uses his brains. The price of coal in Japan will not come down at all, as labour has become dear and materials for working the coal mines are more expensive to-day than they used to be. Formerly the coal mines used to pay a yen per day to the miner, and he worked eight hours and produced three tons of coal. To-day, in spite of the fact that the miner gets two yen, he only turns out one ton of coal. This deficiency is a serious matter for Japan."

"Will this affect Japan's trade?" enquired the interviewer. "Certainly. Besides there is no cheap labour now in Japan. What are called cheap commodities bear no comparison with European or American goods. The goods that Japan is exporting to China are those which American or European manufacturers do not wish to put on the market. For instance, take basins, or any other cheap article of wear or use. The American or European manufacturer does not care to handle such cheap stuff. Japan cannot make the same progress now as she did during the war. No doubt she captured a good portion of the trade of Hongkong during the war period. Japan benefited principally as a result of her shipping facilities. That was a very big factor. Business is not as brisk with the Japanese houses in Hongkong now as it used to be. If the Japanese have made fortunes, so have the Chinese, who made large sums on the rising dollar on stocks purchased when the dollar was low in value."

SMUGGLED ARMS.

TWO JAPANESE FINED.

Two Japanese arms runners, named Asai Oshiruma and Shingabro Murata, were arrested by Chinese revenue officers at the Kowloon godowns yesterday in consequence of the discovery of 14 revolvers and 1,400 rounds of ammunition which they carried between them. That they were fully aware of the illegality of their trade was testified by the careful way in which a number of the arms were concealed about their persons.

These two men were today produced before Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Police Court, when it was stated by Inspector Gordon that they were firemen belonging to the Kitano Maru. The greed of gain, the Inspector said, played a chief part in this transaction which would have been considered very serious if the offenders were Chinese.

The two prisoners related a story of how they were entrusted with these arms to be delivered to a compatriot here who would call on board the Kitano Maru for them. It had been arranged that they were to bring them to the Star Ferry Wharf, where delivery would be taken.

A fine of \$500, or three months' hard labour, was inflicted.

DISCHARGED.

On the 36th March last, an armed robbery was carried out by a gang of Chinese at the second floor of a certain house in Queen's Road Central. Amongst the articles stolen were two opium pipes, and hoping to get a clue to the arrest of the culprits through this medium, the Police left instructions with the second-hand piece-goods dealers at Lascar Row to keep a watch for the person who might attempt to sell these pipes to them. It turned out as the Police expected. A man yesterday did produce one of the pipes for sale, though attempts had evidently been made to remove all marks of its recognition by the removal of the silver bands. The Police were sent for and they arrested the unknown person, and had him charged at the Police Court to-day with being in unlawful possession of the pipe. To prove that he had guilty knowledge was a difficult matter, and the Magistrate was sceptical. An inspector of police said that the prisoner was invested with great business instincts, as shown by his attempt to sell the pipe for \$15, which was three times the amount he alleged he paid for it. The prisoner was discharged.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Hog Island, which the American Shipping Board offers for sale, is perhaps the most famous place name derived from the pig; certainly it is the one that most clearly betrays its origin. Forcine and porcine looking names in this country are liable to mislead. Swindon, which looks a clear case, prefers to trace its pedigree to Swyn the Dane; and the stranger in Lincolnshire who would sweep the local Swinethorpe, Swinhope, and Swindery into the same net would be seriously in error, for Swinehead is derived from the Swin, an inlet of the Wash, which once reached up to the village, and Swindery is a corruption of Sunderby, meaning "southern village."

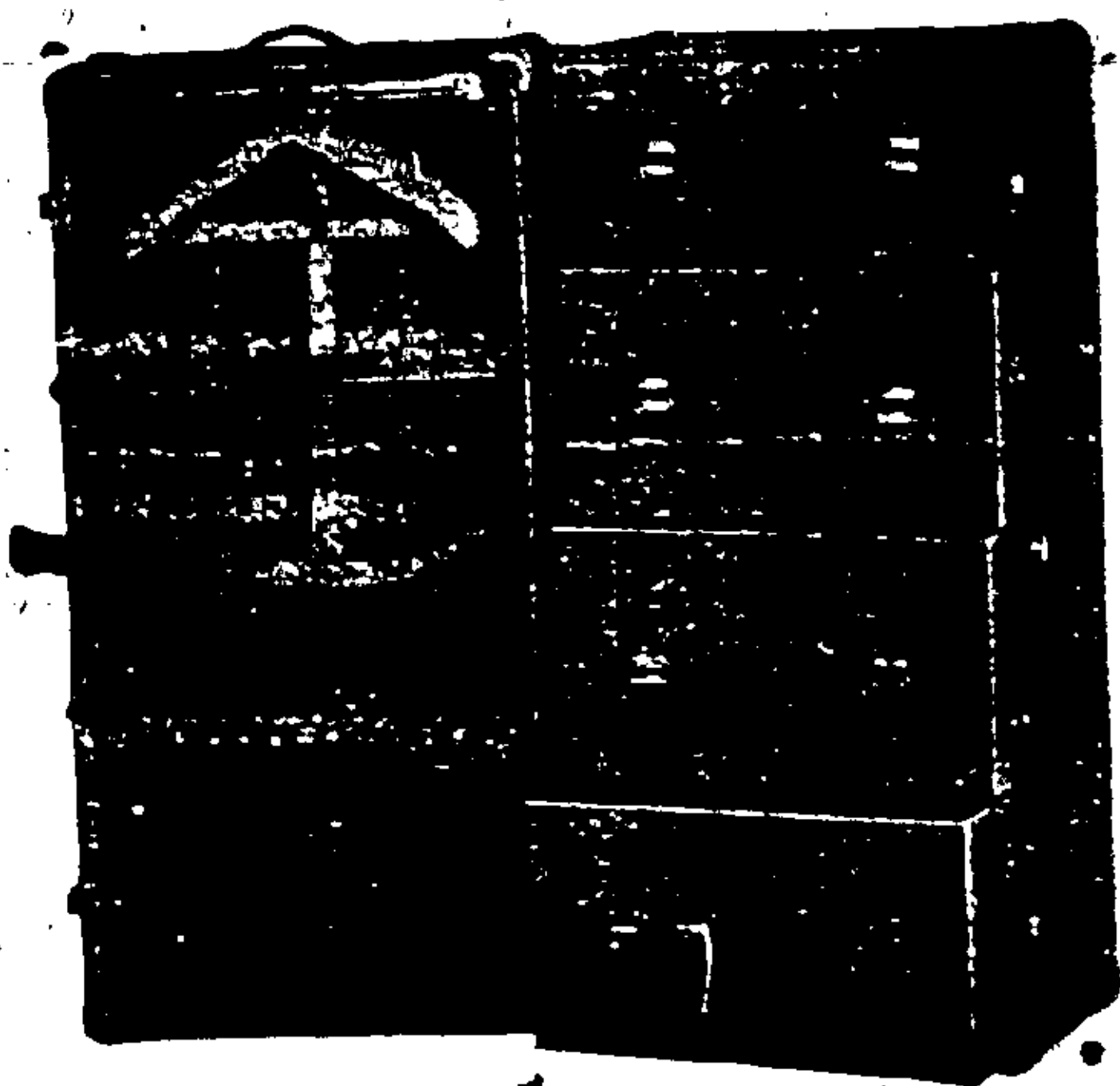
Perhaps the most pertinacious of all the survivors of the past in post-war London is the London crowd. Very many Londoners have been in the firing line, and have seen sights terrible and magnificent, many have made "the grand tour of the East" in the course of their soldiering. Those who did not go out have lived through air raids. One would say that there should be little that would bring people to a standstill on a chilly February day in London. And yet of three crowds we saw in the City recently, one was attracted by a horse draw, without complications, another clustered round a bus undergoing first aid, and the third was attracted by a very ordinary building operation. So curiously persistent is a habit handed down through generations to which such things really were incidents in the sheltered life.

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at 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES

OF
"THE GREAT LOVE"

AT
THE CORONET.

THEATRE ROYAL.

ANOTHER BIG "HOUSE".

Mr. Reynolds Denniston had ample opportunities of studying the tastes of the Hongkong theatre-going public when he was with the Frawley Company, and that he has been a keen observer is reflected to-day in the versatile company that he has managed to get together, and in the fine repertoire of plays that he has selected. It looks as if the Denniston Company are going to carry everything before them, for after the big house that saw the opening night's show, "Up in Mabel's Room," another very big crowd assembled last night, when "Civilian Clothes" was presented in Hongkong for the first time. It is an after-the-war piece, and the plot is woven round the love affairs of an officer returned from France. There are some pathetic situations in the comedy, but these are relieved by lighter touches of humour, and, on the whole, the play is most entertaining.

All the characters in the piece acquitted themselves with dis-

inction. Mr. Leo Kennedy, as the returned officer from France, filled the principal role, in which he was great. Miss Warda Howard as the young girl who married the officer, and whose snobbishness is cured by the man in uniform, had a difficult part to interpret, but she was altogether admirable.

To-night "The Third Degree" will be presented.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
To-morrow's production, "Friendly Enemies," is of special interest and is said to be in some respects the finest play in the Company's repertoire. It ran for two years in New York and eighteen months in London, in the latter city as "Uncle Sam." The play has to do with two naturalised Germans, one with the spirit of the Fatherland still strong in him, and the other a thoroughly Americanised German. It is full of comedy and pathos and is so well conceived that though, in a sense, a war play, it is certain to enjoy great popularity for many years. Mr. Reynolds Denniston says it has been tremendously successful wherever it has been staged, and no-one should miss seeing it to-morrow night.

AVIATION NOTES.

(BY "METEORITE").

Since the meeting summoned by the Chamber of Commerce a week ago, no progress has been attained in the scheme of the proposed Club. The aviators who have been entrusted with this task, for divers reasons have not had the opportunity of assembling together, and Mr. Lamplugh, who is considered to be qualified for the position of Chairmanship, is absent from the Colony. I am told that he will return in a day or two and that a meeting may be held on Friday to discuss the practical side of the scheme.

The manner in which this task was shifted on to these men, coupled with the statement that it is not the intention of the Chamber of Commerce to father the scheme, has given rise to the suspicion that the Chamber as a body is not so enthusiastic about the scheme as the members of the Aerial Derby Commission would like to believe. True, the Chamber is prepared to give practical assistance to the aviators, but it leaves them to choose their own Chairman and other officials from amongst their number. Considerable expense will have to be incurred before the Club is placed in working order, and I do not believe that funds contributed by them will approach anything like the amount required. In this event, the Chamber, although not the "father" of the scheme, will perhaps come forward with a contribution, for it is not understood that this item is included in the "practical assistance" which the Chamber says it is prepared to give.

However, once in existence, the Airo Club will not lack any practical assistance that technical experience can give. Captain T. Arthur speaks of seeking the membership of the operators of the Far East Aerial Transport services for the Club, and their co-operation in matters requiring the assistance which the Company's facilities will be able to offer.

Within the past week the two machines piloted by Lt. Massiero and Lt. Ferrarin have arrived in Canton as the advance squadron in the flight to Tokyo. They were royally entertained by the Military Government and were to have left Canton yesterday, for Foochow which is the midway stage between Canton and Shanghai. Information secured from Consul Fumagalli at the Hongkong Consulate on Monday went to indicate that a delay might be expected in the departure of these machines owing to the bad condition of the Canton landing fields. The ground was so spongy and covered with water that the airmen despaired of being able to rise, and had come to the decision of lightening the machines of their spare stock of fuel, the Mechanics, and all unnecessary loads, in order to resume the flight. It was the intention to then fly to Kongmoon, where there is a good landing field, and after taking in the cast-off loads, to continue the flight Northwards.

Describing the flight from Hanot, performed by Massiero in six hours, Signor Fumagalli said that extremely bad weather was experienced by the two machines and for this reason, as well as by reason of the fact that they had on several occasions to divert from tangent courses to recover their bearings, no accurate estimate of their average speed could be formed.

Even so, the mileage attained in the six hours of the flight is a splendid achievement. It is reckoned that the machines covered nearly 90 miles an hour, and this in weather conditions which were totally unknown to the airmen.

In connection with the big aircraft deal recently put through by a syndicate comprising the Handley Page and other interests, it is interesting to note from a telegram received here yesterday that the object of the syndicate in taking over this enormous stock of 10,000 aeroplanes and 30,000 engines from the Air Ministry was to promote commercial aviation in the British Empire and remove the stigma that British commerce was moving slowly. The Air Ministry on its part is taking pains to promote this means of transportation by the inauguration of competitions.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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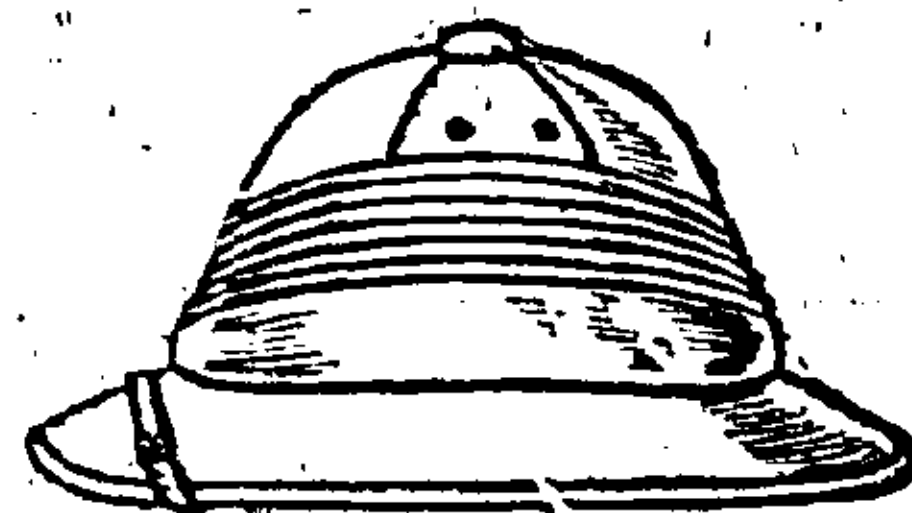
such as sick headaches, bilious attacks, torpid liver, foul breath, pimply skin, Pinkettes are perfection. They are dainty, non-habit-forming, and act as gently as nature. You can get Pinkettes at drug stores, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES.

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SEASONABLE
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 STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
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 AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
 & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NORE	6,700	8th May	M'las, L'don & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MUTTRA	4,700	14th May	(Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta)
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	2nd May	Sydney via Manila, S'kan.
EASTERN	4,000	11 a.m.	Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

EASTERN	4,000	30th Apr.	Japan.
DUNERA	5,400	1st May	Shanghai.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parce's Mailing not more than 10 p.m. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbills, Freight, etc. apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
 Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern
 Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SEATTLE MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 5th May, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sat. 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
 Port Said & Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 30th Apr., at noon.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 14th May, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo,
 Suez and Port Said.

TOYOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 26th May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa) Wednesday, 3rd May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
 Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 30th Apr., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama,
 Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KIMI MARU (Omitting Colombo) Wednesday, 26th April.

TENSHIN MARU ... Monday, 10th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Tuesday, 4th May.

TATSUNO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TENSHO MARU ... Friday, 30th April.

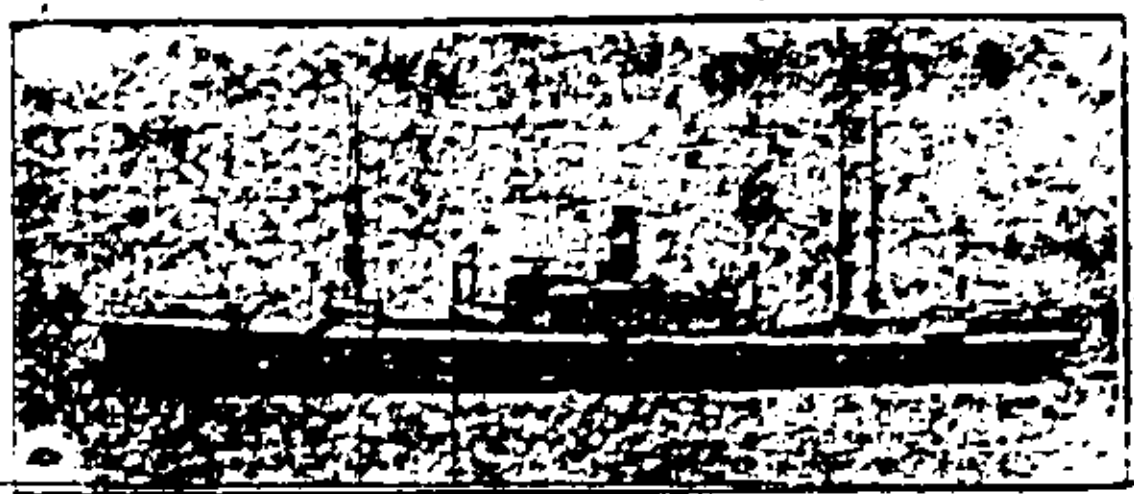
YETOROFU MARU ... Saturday, 1st May.

TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 4th May.

TOYO MARU ... Thursday, 6th May.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Estimated to arrive	Estimated to depart	For
Bengkalis	Japan	in port	26th Apr.	Java.
Tjipanas	Java	in port	3rd May	Java.
Tjikini	Malakassar	in port	10th May	Java.
Tjilwenz	Java	22nd Apr.	3rd May	Amoy, S'hai.
Tjileboel	Java	4th May	8th May	Japan.
Tjisalak	Japan	16th May	19th May	Java.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
 have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
 All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
 through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian
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For Freight and Passage apply to the

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Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly

direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYANA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th May.
 "HAYRE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th June.

CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through
 Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and
 Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.
 "SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th May.
 "LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 15th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to
 New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th June.
 "SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE" ... Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd May.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung,
 Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Shanghai) ... Saturday, 22nd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers
 have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class

saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the
 O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 25th April.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 6th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	19th May	24th May

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
 a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior
 accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
 the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
 Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON & ROTTERDAM	"KAZEMBE"	20th May.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
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Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

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Sailing about End of May.

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S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

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Regular services between
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FOR JAVA.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 13th May.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

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Steamship services Trans-Pacific,
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Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African
 ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with
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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 29th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Loonsang	Fri., 30th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongsang	Sat., 1st May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Haagsang	Sat., 1st May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 1st May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Loksang	Sun., 2nd May at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Tues., 4th May at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatsing	Wed., 5th May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Thur., 6th May at noon.
KOBE	Laisang	Mon., 10th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore
 alternating from Calcutta, thence to Penang and Singapore, and from Singapore, thence to
 Calcutta, via Hongkong.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
 have a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Canton, Penang and Singapore
 alternating from Canton, thence to Penang and Singapore, and from Singapore, thence to
 Canton, via Hongkong.

MANILA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Manila, Penang and Singapore
 alternating from Manila, thence to Penang and Singapore, and from Singapore, thence to
 Manila, via Hongkong.

HAIPHONG LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Haiphong, Penang and Singapore
 alternating from Haiphong, thence to Penang and Singapore, and from Singapore, thence to
 Haiphong, via Hongkong.

BORNEO LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Borneo, Penang and Singapore
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HER PAGE



THREE DAINY FROCKS.



The "petit" frock, shown at the left, is of pink, georgette crepe, with three flounces forming the skirt. Each flounce is finely gathered, and the hem is edged with pink tulle. The other two are shown in green cloth and polka-dot tulle. The latter is a plain bandeau of the silver cloth, with narrow stripes of tulle and cloth. A full straight skirt of green tulle is held down by cords of silver tulle, and at intervals. Small bits of the bodice tulle are visible, with the cords of silver tulle. A little more of the bodice is visible, with the cords of silver tulle. A little more of the bodice is visible, with the cords of silver tulle. A little more of the bodice is visible, with the cords of silver tulle.

Designs of the Moment.

Among the new fashions are garments with style features that may be traced back to historic or romantic associations, imparting a deeper interest to the present-time roles and making the wearing of them the modern woman a matter of more than mere style appreciation. For example, the persistence with which the one-piece frock makes its appearance every six months, when the new modes are presented, calls to mind that it was Queen Alexandra who particularly approved that style, perhaps because it set off her pretty figure to advantage in the days when she was Princess of Wales.

There is a decided preference for the simple frock that flatters, for certain occasions. Gingham and gingham printed voiles, with ribbon or corded sashes, are very fresh and pretty against a background of green, whether in pale or evergreen, or ash or ash. Frocks of this type, inexpensive as frocks go nowadays, are recommended for summer. Lavender is a most popular choice. Any amount of lavender and orchid is worn at all the early resorts and gingham in lavender and white check outnumber those of any other colour. With the exception of all shades of pink, lavender heads the evening tints as well.

There is one lovely model for a summer dress that will be seen every where, but its daintiness will bear reproduction. We shall not weary of it. It is made with the simple kerchief, plain or lace-edged, turn-back cuffs and sash, a butterfly bow tied in the back and a full skirt with tucks. The use of matisse for such borderings, bandings and applique as one may fancy would make a smart change from lace or bandings of plaids and stripes in gingham.

The design of the trim little dresses (generally of taffeta) that have side tunics of pleating looks very well indeed in summer cottons. If you want to have something unusually smart, have the skirt a little full, but made to

appear fully pleated side trimmings in the same or a thinner fabric. Generally you will find the same colour more becoming than that of a contrasting shade. It seems to "compose" better. These pleatings have a way of running up and down a skirt, sometimes in bands, say four inches in width, and if you are sufficiently slender the pleatings may go around the skirt.

WASH MATERIALS SHOWN. The washable stuffs offer many attractive weaves and patterns. There are embroidered cottons from France, linsens from Ireland and soft crepe from Japan, not to forget the organdies from Switzerland, prints and satens from England and flowered muslins from France. Dotted swiss is one of the daintiest revivals of the season, and this season it is not merely white embroidered in white, but coral, dark blue, yellow, orchid, black and old blue with the dot in self colour or in white.

Then there are the cotton voiles, sheer as cobwebs, some of them in little check effects produced by drawn threads, or with plaids within plaids, meaning a monochrome colour scheme with pulled threads to give the plaid impression. Gingham we accept as a matter of course, and chambrays come to add variety to a list which must each season revive some forgotten material. For this same reason, probably, one finds raine and etamine on the cotton schedule along with embroidered or embossed Turkish towelling. Pretty flowered cottons will be frequently seen, some of them in challis designs or with little spring motifs. Mercerized cotton is being shown with the idea that it may take the place of linen to some extent.

In linsens those of the handkerchief family are liked for hand-made frocks simply trimmed with drawn work, hand embroideries or insertions of lace. Lace itself comes in for honourable mention among the desirable dress fabrics, but because of its rarity and its

cost it will be considered more seriously as a dress adjunct than as the fundamental material itself.

THE SUMMER BLOUSE. The summer blouse has an affinity with the summer lingerie because it is made very often of identical materials and decorated with similar laces and embroideries. This is particularly true of the new blouses of Georgette, washable satin and crepe de Chine. From France have come delightful little wisps of chiffon or Georgette in blouse form elaborated with dyed laces, the most enchanting of which are in biscuit tones to match the fabric of the garment. Several of the most recent French models are prone to fagoting and hemstitching, as well as bead embroideries, and there are others that incline to cape collars, reaching almost to the waist line at the back. When of lace they are wonderfully effective. Lace is used, too, to garnish blouses of net.

Sleeves are the briefest sort of things and necks are round, V-shape or square. Only a minority boast the dignity of a collar. A few have belts across the back, leaving the front in a straight, unbroken line. The all-lace blouse is dressy, and we shall have it in dyed laces as well as white and blond. In contrast to these are cotton crepes printed in charming Dresden effects, and handkerchief linsens in flower colours, hemstitched and embroidered in an old-fashioned manner that is refreshingly new, so long a time has elapsed since last they were first in style.

The sleeves are interesting aside from their brevity. There is one model that defies the current abbreviation by adding a puff of chiffon to the elbow length sleeve of two-tone taffeta; the chiffon is of contrasting colour and is plaited to match the idea incorporated in the lower part of the blouse. To a kimono yoke of the silk is attached a deep band of the plaited chiffon belted in beneath a two-tone satin ribbon.

The square neck and wrist bands show bindings of the ribbon.

NOVELTY VEILS. Not only do the new hats deserve praise, but the new veils to go with them. Ward reaches us from France that few spring hats are complete without a novelty veil—and that such modistes as Georgette and Rebour are doing interesting things along the line of veiling featured with tulle. A double border is one effective design and a very elaborate one is palleted as well. There are lamp shade veils and others that are straight, instead of circular. These are remarkable for the richness of their embroidery on a foundation of hexagon mesh. The draped veil has not been of such tremendous importance for some time as it is today so the craze will probably reach our shores before the season is well under way. The harem veil, unsightly but protective, is still worn and women are wearing long white gloves—not so much for style's sake as for the sake of preserving their skins from the sun.

SOME SMART ACCESSORIES. There are several interesting little novelties that hold suggestion for the coming summer. Every woman knows how exceedingly difficult it is to get a bag or a purse that is in harmony with a light summer frock. Paris has sent us silk bags, ranging from gorgeous brocades in wonderful Oriental designs, to striped and checked foulards, all of which are effective if carried with the proper frock.

Some women are carrying all white bags, and stunning they are. One of the most effective is pure white, made entirely of small crystal beads. It is triangular in shape, finished with a tassel at its lower corner, and hung from a bracelet, also of crystal beads. The other corners are "dog eared," and show the lining of white moire. One of the fascinating features of the season is this prevalence of beautiful accessories in endless variety.

CORRECT CORSETTING.

MODERN SCIENCE AND AN ANCIENT FEMINE INVENTION.

Do not turn away from this heading with the remark that "no woman wears corsets nowadays." The people who tell you that are mostly the women who themselves dispense with such a garment: they are a minority and they are wrong. Corsets are a matter of interest to all women, and people who sell such goods declare that not only is the demand as great as ever, but also that women on the whole show far more "gumption" than formerly in making stay purchases. English women are beginning to realise what French and American women have long known, that it is better to have an expensive corset and economise on a frock than it is to have the most costly gown with a cheap and ill-considered pair of stays beneath it.

Women of all classes no longer make indiscriminate purchases; they consider the why and wherefore and what they ought to have.

A medical man, speaking of course, for himself, states that he entirely disagrees with the no-corset principle. "Too little is as great a vice as too much. Doubtless women have been foolish and done themselves physical harm by injudicious corseting, but because of that there is no reason why women should not make use of the advantages of the custom."

Heavily boned, tightly laced, badly fitting corsets should always be avoided; as a general rule women should wear corsets lightly boned and laced and fairly low cut—this from a point of grace (and even fashion!), as well as of health and comfort. It is not wise or feasible, however, to make exact rules on the matter, for it is essential that every woman shall select corsets of a type suited to her own individual needs. A woman must study her own shape and figure with regard to the height, length, and style of

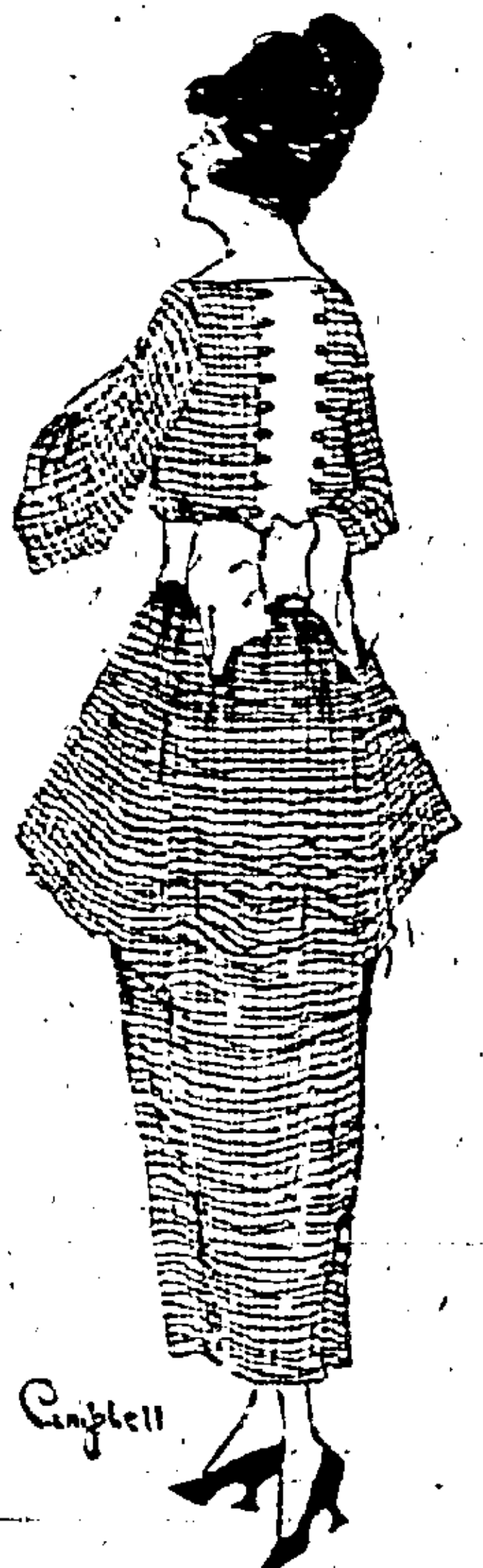
her corsets, and in some cases it is wise to consult a skilled corsetiere or a medical man. Doctors know better than anyone else the physical advantages or disadvantages likely to result from particular corseting; they know, too, where a woman needs particular support—whether a corset with a good many bones is required or just a plain boneless band corset.

The bodily support given by stays is often of vital importance to a woman, and this same support often acts as a shield. Rushing about as women do in these days they run risks of getting many accidental knocks and pushes—risks which are minimised by the protection of their corsets. It is hardly necessary to say that no woman should ever wear any corsets while doing any sort of physical exercises.

An old-established corsetiere said that owing to the vastly improved nature of ready to wear corsets nowadays there is now less reason than formerly for advising women to have their corsets made to measure. In special cases, where there is any default of figure, or when a doctor advises it, or when a woman "feels that way," it is best to do so.

Women often ruin good stays by not putting them on properly at the outset. A new pair of stays should be laced loosely with a long lace—thread down about four holes on to the waist line, then put the lace over so that a drawstring is made; lace the remaining holes and knot the ends of the lace at the bottom of the back, put on the stays, fasten, push down from the top into correct position, attach the suspenders, then tie the loops of lace round the waist. Do not attempt to draw the lace to the correct size of the stays at the first time of wearing—give the latter a chance to mould properly to the figure.

A MORNING DRESS.



The above model is suitable either for silk or for cotton material. The skirt has two breadths, the back one of panel width and effect. Across the front and sides is a full, fan-shaped tunic with a deep hem. This is set into the back at either side.

The waist is made with front and back alike, a strip of plain nude four inches wide inset and tiny loops of cotton braid enclosing it in decorative fashion. Flaring sleeves reach just over the elbow, and a straight belt has a trim bow at the back of it.

BEAUTIES OF ALL NATIONS.

VIII: THE ARMENIAN TYPE.



"Soft glances from southern eyes," has long been the expression which stands as a symbol of the many graces which, united, make up the alluring charm of the women from southern lands. This charm is uncommonly frequent among the Armenian women. They are as a rule slender and graceful, but not tall. Dark, glowing eyes, matching just as dark hair, are enhanced by a fruitlessly clear, olive complexion. Among the majority of Armenian women the hat is taboo. Instead they wear veils or silken scarves draped gracefully over the hair, outlining the shapely contour of the head.

EVERY LADY

A perfect figure in
"Madeleine"
Corsets.



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